The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7928 第七千九百二十八號 光緒癸未年四月十一日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1883. 禮拜四 香港英五月十七號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 16, MIRAMAR, British steamer, 980, E. J. Duggan, Nagasaki 10th May, Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.
May 16, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, G. Westoby, Foochow 12th, Amoy 14th, and Swatow 15th May, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
May 16, POSANG, British str., 967, Irvine, Shanghai 13th May, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
May 16, FUYEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Croad, Shanghai 13th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
MAY 16TH.

Compta, Dutch steamer, for Amoy.
Douglas, British steamer, for Swatow.
Hwai-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Afghan, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Fei-lung, British steamer, for Bangkok.
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.
Moray, British steamer, for Singapore.
Crystal, British steamer, for Singapore.
Canton, British steamer, for San Francisco.
Bothwell Castle, British steamer, for Hankow.
Gordon Castle, British str., for Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

May 16, DOUGLAS, British str., for Swatow.
May 16, HAINAN, British str., for Hoihow.
May 16, ACTIV, Danish str., for Hoihow.
May 16, PING-ON, British str., for Hoihow.
May 16, EMUY, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.
May 16, KILLARNEY, British steamer, for Swatow.
May 16, CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, for Touron.
May 16, BENLARIG, Brit. str., for Foochow.
May 16, HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
May 16, DIAMANTE, British str., for Amoy.
May 16, MORAY, British str., for Singapore.
May 16, CRYSTAL, British str., for Singapore.
May 16, BOTHWELL CASTLE, British steamer, for Hankow.
May 16, GORDON CASTLE, British steamer, for Melbourne.
May 16, POSANG, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Namoa*, steamer, from East Coast.—Messrs. H. A. Northey, Coughtrie, Goldsborough, Kraemer, and Jeh Taotai, and 2 European deck passengers, and 177 Chinese.

Per *Posang*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. De Courcey Forbes, Nicol, and Tompson, and 37 Chinese.

Per *Fuyew*, steamer, from Shanghai.—Dr. Happer and 63 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Fuyew* reports had fine weather with light S.W. winds throughout.

The British steamer *Posang* reports fresh N.E. winds from Shanghai to Taichow Group, from thence to Hongkong moderate S.W. and Westerly winds and fine weather. May 15th 2 p.m., spoke steamer *Foksang* off Brother's Island, bound North.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports from Foochow to Amoy had light Westerly winds and thick foggy weather. Amoy to Port, light Westerly winds and fine weather. May 14th, steamer *Jorge Juan* left for Manila, and steamer *Fokien* for Formosa, both from Amoy. In Foochow steamer *Nanzing*. In Swatow, steamers *Fernbloem*, *Pechili*, *Newchwang*, *Chefoo*, *Tamsui*, *Chungching*, *Tientsin*, and *Albay*.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice).

Lothair	Hongkong	Mar. 28
Ulysses (s.)	Shanghai	Mar. 31
Gleniffer (s.)	Manila	April 2

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Date	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Dartmouth	London	Dec. 13
A. & W. C.	Penarth	Dec. 15
Elise	London	Jan. 8
Adolph Obrig	Penarth	Jan. 14
Centennial	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Friedrich	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Hydra	Liverpool	Jan. 20
G. C. Trufant	Cardiff	Jan. 26
Patricio (s.)	Glasgow	Feb. 1
Friedlander	Cardiff	Feb. 2
Undine	Cardiff	Feb. 2
Mathilda	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Elise	Cardiff	Feb. 9
H.M.S. Espoir	Plymouth	Feb. 19
H.M.S. Cockchafer	Plymouth	Feb. 21
H.M.S. Sapphire	Plymouth	Feb. 26
Frederick	Cardiff	Feb. 29
Carl Ritter	Liverpool	Mar. 1
Joe Baners	Penarth	Mar. 1
Maria (s.)	Cardiff	Mar. 8
Elysli	Cardiff	Mar. 15
Benvenue (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 16
Radnorshire (s.)	Antwerp	Mar. 23
Wilhelm	Antwerp	Mar. 25
Glenrath (s.)	Cardiff	Mar. 27
Zouave	Cardiff	Mar. 29
Kong Beng (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 30
Feronia (s.)	Hamburg	Mar. 31
Charles Bal	London	April 3
Naples (s.)	Cardiff	April 3
Achilles (s.)	Liverpool	April 4

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.

2, F. V. Litchfield, Amr. bark, from Sydney.
2, Fungshun, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
2, Leeyih, British bark, from Bangkok.
2, Atalanta, German str., from Hamburg, &c.
2, Hwai-yuen, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
3, Kiang-pian, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
3, Nanzing, British str., from Foochow.
3, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
3, Pekin, British str., from Hankow.
3, Sual, British str., from Hankow.
3, Waverley, British str., from Nagasaki.
4, Tunsin, British str., from Ningpo.
4, T[illegible], British str., from Hankow.
4, [illegible]nia, German str., from Nagasaki.
4, [illegible]ang, Brit. str., from Swatow & Amoy.
4, Kung-pai, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
4, Yung-ching, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
5, Triumph, German str., from London, &c.
5, Kiang-pian, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
5, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow.
5, Wuchang, British str., from Tientsin.
5, Hideyoshi Maru, Jap. str., from K'notsu.
5, Hae-ting, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
5, Dartmouth, British bark, from London.

May— DEPARTURES.

3, Tyne, British str., for Nagasaki.
3, Feh Wo, British str., for Hankow.
3, Amoy, British str., for Newchwang.
3, Kiang-pian, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
3, Glencoe, British str., for Hankow.
4, Taku, British str., for Tientsin.
4, Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki, &c.
4, Kiang-foo, Chinese str., for Hankow.
4, Hae-an, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
4, Chung King, British str., for Chefoo.
4, Tunsin, British str., for Ningpo.
4, Loudoun Castle, British str., for Hankow.
4, Sherard Osborn, British str., for a cruise.
5, Brindisi, British str., for Hongkong, &c.
5, Glenogle, British str., for Hankow.
5, Fooksang, British str., for Hongkong.
5, Fungshun, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
5, Hwai-yuen, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
5, Pekin, British str., for Hankow.
5, Peking, British str., for Hongkong.
5, Sual, British str., for Hankow.
5, Kiang-pian, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
5, G. H. Wappaus, British bark, for Chefoo.
5, Yang-ching, Chinese str., for Hankow.
5, Linnet, British g-bt., for Chefoo.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND......2,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
A. Gültzow, Esq.	F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq.	W. H. Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
81] Hongkong, 7th May, 1883.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL.............. £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [9

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCHE JENEVER, PRIME QUALITY IN STONE BOTTLES: AT $4.00 PER DOZEN.
DR. TOWNSEND'S AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC.
POMERANZEN BITTERS.

BREACH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOTS.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
Nos. 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [28

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE of the WATCHMAKING and JEWELLERY BUSINESS of the late JOHN NOBLE. For Terms and other Particulars, apply to
JOHN S. COX.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1883. [262

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.
Bottled at the Seltzer Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $3.50 per Case.
PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.
Hongkong: 31st January, 1883. [875

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.
Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.
1 Dozen Quarts ....$22.50.
2 Dozen Pints ....$23.50.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [425

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. [929

FOR SALE

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE
CARTE D'OR, in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts.
Do. Do. 2 doz. Pints.
We state with pleasure that the brand of GEORGE GOULET & Co. has come up remarkably well during the past year, the quantity imported (7,127 Cases) being the 6th largest out of 30 Brands on the list; we wish this house a continuation of this well deserved prosperity.—(Extract from *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, January 10th, 1883.)

JUNG & Co.'s Choice Qualities HOCK and MOSELLE, from $5 to $15 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

JOHN HOPKINS & Co.—LONDON
"GLENGARRY" OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts, $6 per Case.

JOURNU FRERES Celebrated CLARETS, CHATEAU BELAIR, CHATEAU SOLLBERG.
PUSTAU & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [656

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1261

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAR in lots to suit from one ton upwards.
CHOY CHEW.
230, Praya West.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [668

TO be Disposed of.—A FIRST CLASS MILLINERY, DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT in China. Established for upwards of 20 years.
Address A. B., Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1883. [135

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1882.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1883.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port and in Formosa under the style of J. C. ELLES & Co.
Mr. FRANCIS CASS is authorized to sign the Firm.
JAMES C. ELLES.
Amoy, 1st May, 1883. [961

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. H. R. H. MARTIN has been appointed MANAGER of the above Company, and takes charge from this date.
P. RYRIE,
Chairman Local Committee.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [962

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been Granted Letters of Administration of the ESTATE of the late JOHN NOBLE will sign all receipts in connection therewith.
JOHN S. COX.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [45

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST of the late WILLIAM EDWARD HENRY DUNN in our firm CEASED on the 28th March last.
DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1883. [905

NOTICE.

MR. ANTONIO JOSE DA FONSECA is authorised to sign my name per procuration from this date.
M. A. DOS REMEDIOS.
Macao, 26th April, 1883. [848

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our Firm from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [516

TO BE LET.

TO LET.
AT KOWLOON.

THE BELLE VUE, near Mount Elgin—(10 Rooms) with Outhouses, Garden, Lawn Tennis, &c.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
Kowloon, 25th April, 1883. [828

TO LET.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS for OFFICES, upstairs, at 41, Queen's Road.
Apply to
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1883. [741

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, at present occupied by Messrs. Deetjen & Co., and will be vacant on the 30th June next.
No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [29

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

A SUBSTANTIAL GODOWN built of Stone, of about 2,400 tons Capacity, situated at Wanchai, No. 55M, Praya.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.'s COMPRADORE.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [712

TO LET.

ROOMS in QUEEN'S ROAD.
Apply to
J. G. SMITH & Co.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [892

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) with Garden, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.
For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [684

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1047

TO LET.
With Possession from 1st June.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS on Caine Road, each containing 5 Rooms, Bath Rooms and all Conveniences. Lawn Tennis Ground, Stabling, &c., &c.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1882. [936

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN at BOWRINGTON, suitable for the Storage of Coal.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1883. [496

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [30

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st July Next.

THE Corner HOUSE No. 1, ELGIN TERRACE, at present in the possession of Mr. P. A. DA COSTA.
Also, With Immediate Possession, HOUSE No. 3, in the same Terrace.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [983

TO BE LET FURNISHED.
For the Summer Months. With Immediate Possession.

THE WESTERN HOUSE of ROSE VILLAS Bonham Road, Six Rooms, Garden, and use of Tennis Lawn.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [898

TO BE LET.
With Immediate Possession.

OFFICE and ROOMS in rear of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1883. [814

TO BE LET.

TWO SMALL GODOWNS at Wanchai.—Rent $30 each.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1883. [816

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

THE EYRIE at VICTORIA PEAK, with Possession on 1st May Next. Garden and Tennis Lawn attached.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1883. [687

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 22nd May, 1883, at 2 P.M., at the Upper Floor of No. 8, Queen's Road Central, above the Office of Messrs. J. G. SMITH & Co., the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising:—
ENGLISH-MADE SATIN COVERED DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, REP and CRETONNE COVERED CHAIRS, SOFAS and OTTOMAN, ENGLISH-MADE Ebonized Gilt DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS and TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, CHANDELIER, CONSOLE TABLE and MIRROR, BLACKWOOD INLAID MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLE.
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT and TEA SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE, AMERICAN-MADE DINING ROOM CHAIRS.
Double BRASS BEDSTEADS, Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADS, ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT Double-Winged WARDROBE, TOILET TABLE with Glass, and MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND. ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY CARD TABLE, CHEST OF DRAWERS, SHAVING GLASS and SEWING MACHINE.
One ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY ESCRITOIR.
One OFFICE DESK.
One Large TELESCOPE and Stand.
One COTTAGE PIANO by COLLARD & COLLARD.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1883. [965

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive Tenders from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.
The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift,) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—
THE BASEMENT.
Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.
A handsomely fitted up Ladies Room, for the use of visitors and others.
Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c., &c., &c.
FIRST FLOOR.
A Public Dining Room capable of dining upwards of 150 persons at the same time.
ONE large Breakfast Room.
FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of Rooms, consisting of a Private Dining Room, Drawing Room, Card Room, Reading Room, and Billiard Room.
TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.
SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.
All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.
The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.
Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under $3,500 per mensem will be entertained by the Directors.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [650

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell, on account of the concerned, at the 1st Floor over the Auction Rooms, Queen's Road, the following SUMMER GOODS, at low prices, just landed.
LADIES' Elegant Parisian SATIN COSTUMES, (Body unmade) with SUN SHADE and FAN to match Costumes, latest fashion, expressly made for tropical Summer Ware.
GIRLS' and CHILDREN'S SATIN and WHITE SUMMER COSTUMES.
BOYS' Summer Washing SAILOR SUITS, all sizes.
LADIES' Hand-made LONG CLOTH EMBROIDERED, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING, NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, SHIRTS, &c.
LADIES' and MAIDS' CORSETS. The very ALEXANDER FIGURE REGULATION CARLSONS, BINDER CORSETS, &c., &c.
LADIES' and GIRLS' WHITE COTTON, BROWN BALBRIGAN, SILK EMBROIDERED HOSE, &c.
CHILDREN'S WHITE COTTON SUMMER SOCKS.
VALENCIENES LACE, PEARL BUTTONS, &c.
GENTS' REGATTA SHIRTS, FRENCH BRACES.
White and Brown BALBRIGAN ½ HOSE and Fancy Striped COTTON SOCKS.
And a variety of other GOODS.
All the above Valuable Stock must be cleared without delay.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1883. [695

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [24

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [22

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

L. P. FISHER'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
ROOMS 20 AND 21, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F.
N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, the Sandwich Islands, Polynesia, Mexican Ports, Panama, Valparaiso, Japan, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.
The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorised to receive Advertisements.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A QUANTITY of NEW FINE ART Goods, Consisting of MILES SKETCHES.
WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, ORTOTYPE, &c.
WINSOR and NEWTON'S ARTIST'S GOODS, Consisting of OIL and WATER COLOURS, BRUSHES, CANVAS for OIL, DRAWING BLOCKS, and Sundries.
A Large Stock of NEW FANCY STATIONERY, COMMERCIAL LETTER PAPERS and Cheap ENVELOPES, in great variety.
NEW BIRTHDAY CARDS.
NEW SCRAP ALBUMS.
VERY ELEGANT PHOTO. ALBUMS.
ARTIST'S HANDBOOKS.
ROGERS'S POCKET KNIVES.
And a large Stock of FANCY GOODS.
10 Per Cent. for Cash.
W. BREWER, Bookseller, &c.,
27] Queen's Road.

KELLY AND WALSH'S
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering.
Admiralty Report on the Causes of the Deterioration of Boilers, and Proposals tending to increase their durability.
The Modern Sportsman's Gun and Rifle by Stonehenge.
Statesman's Year Book, 1883.
Official Tourist's Guide to Great Britain and the Continent.
Farrar's Early Days of Christianity.
Tea, the Drink of Pleasure and of Health.
Seamanship by Captain Nares.
Bradley's Recollections of Dean Stanley.
Gray Dixon's Land of the Morning (Japan.)
Chalmer's Structure of Chinese Characters.
Longley's American Phonographic Dictionary.
Longleys Reporter's Own Shorthand Dictionary.
Pitman's Complete System of Phonography.

CHEAP AND LIGHT LITERATURE.
About 2,000 Volumes of the Seaside Library.

CHEAP ENGLISH EDITIONS OF
The Chaplain of the Fleet by Besant & Rice.
Paul Faber by Geo. MacDonald.
Mount Royal by Miss Braddon.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS—including
Alphonse Daudet's L'Evangéliste.

26] KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

1883
SUMMER TIME TABLE.
KOWLOON FERRY.

THE COMMODIOUS STEAM-LAUNCH "KOWLOON"
will, from the 1st May, 1883, run daily as a Ferry-boat between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-tsa-tsui, at the following hours:—

WEEK DAYS. Leaves Kowloon.	WEEK DAYS. Leaves Hongkong.	SUNDAYS. Leaves Kowloon.	SUNDAYS. Leaves Hongkong.
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	6.15 A.M.
8.00 "	8.30 "	6.30 "	7.00 "
8.50 "	9.00 "	7.20 "	8.00 "
9.40 "	12.30 P.M.	9.00 "	10.20 "
12.45 P.M.	1.00 "	10.30 "	12.50 P.M.
2.15 "	2.30 "	1.00 P.M.	1.30 "
2.45 "	3.00 "	2.00 "	2.30 "
3.30 "	4.00 "	3.00 "	3.20 "
4.15 "	4.30 "	3.40 "	4.00 "
4.50 "	5.05 "	4.15 "	4.30 "
5.15 "	5.30 "	4.50 "	5.05 "
5.45 "	6.00 "	5.15 "	5.30 "
6.15 "	6.30 "	5.45 "	6.00 "
6.45 "	6.55 "	6.15 "	6.30 "
7.15 "	7.30 "	6.45 "	6.55 "
		7.15 "	7.30 "

The above Time Table will be strictly and punctually adhered to.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883. [874

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Resolution No. 2, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on the 30th December, 1882, all Shares not taken up and the First Call paid, on or before the 30th June next, will be disposed of by the Directors in such manner as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [667

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

1815.—The year of our Establishment in Europe.
1847.—The year of our Establishment in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s **** COGNAC, the very best and oldest shipped.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s ***, **, * COGNAC.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s INVALID'S PORT, old and thoroughly good.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s SHERRY W.S. the best wine of its kind in China.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Amoroso, Vino de Pasto, Vino Puro.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s CLARETS, Chateau Monton, Larose, St. Estephe, &c.
Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Agents have for sale The "Royal Charter" Champagne—selected for the Queen.
The "Carlton" Whiskey—two qualities, 11 and 5 years old, guaranteed.
All these are kept in stock in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Address for particulars: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or Siemssen & Co., or Lane, Crawford & Co. at either place; and to Messrs. Bush Bros., Newchwang. [2061

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to. [25

CURIOSITIES.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
PICTURES, FURNITURE,
ON SALE OR FOR HIRE.
E. CASSUMBHOY,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Opposite City Hall. [550

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of HOUSE and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to
HING LEE, 87, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 4th March 1882. [466

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [21

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bona fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM BATAVIA AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"COMPTA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [959

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN BARK "MARIA MAGDALENA," CAPTAIN E. HEIDTMANN.

FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [957

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"BENLEDI,"
Ross, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, at Wanchai whence and from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 18th instant, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1883. [922

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1883. [887

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the late CHEA KAI TUNG, Manager and Partner of YEE CHONG HONG, No. 60, Bonham Strand, who left for Fokien to celebrate his mother's obsequies, but died a month after arrival there, at the request of his wife, concubine, son, &c., the settlement of the accounts of the above firm and deceased's private accounts, have, by the permission of the Supreme Court, been entrusted to GAN KONG POY, ON SING CHOW, and CHEA PHOO YEAN. Notice is given that the accounts up to the end of Yam Ng Year have been settled, and deceased's interest therein ended. The YEE CHONG firm's partners are now as follows:—DON JOAQUIN B. LIMJAP, LUM CHEU TO, LUM HUM LIM, CHOI LIM SANG, CHONG KONG CHEUNG, LUM HOCK CHIN and CHEA HU KEE, &c.
GAN KONG POY,
ON SING CHOW,
CHEA PHOO GEAN,
} Trustees.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [891

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

COMMENCING with the Mail leaving Hongkong on the 21st June next, and until further notice the Company's Steamers will proceed to LONDON, viâ COLOMBO, calling at MARSEILLES en route.
The time occupied on the passage to LONDON consequent on this change of route will be increased by a few hours only as the vessels will not call either at MALTA, GIBRALTAR or PLYMOUTH.

PASSAGE.

The rates to MARSEILLES will be the same as to the Italian Ports and RETURN-TICKETS will be granted on similar terms.
For Further Particulars as to Freight and Passage, apply to
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1883. [538

No. 84. YOKOHAMA

A CARD

ANTHONY'S
TEMPERANCE AND FAMILY HOTEL.

TOURISTS and OTHERS will find every Comfort in this Hotel, which is pleasantly situated in enclosed grounds in one of the quietest Streets of the City.
The LADIES' PARLOUR opens on to the upper Verandah, from which good views of the Bluff and Mountains are obtainable.
The BEDROOMS are well ventilated and comfortably furnished.
The BILLIARD ROOM, which is excellently well lighted, contains a First Class American Billiard Table.
Board and Lodgings per Day.....$ 1.50.
Do. Do. per Month...$40.00.
Special terms for Families.
The Hotel boat attends all Mail Steamers.
T. B. ANTHONY,—PROPRIETOR,
84, YOKOHAMA. [798

MUSIC.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, now a Resident in Hongkong, will give lessons in MUSIC, SINGING AND PIANOFORTE.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [443

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1881. [2108

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [526

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
The new PROMENADE PORTRAITS are now taken daily.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [62

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

LESSEE and MANAGER......E. S. WOLFE.
STAGE MANAGER..............W. HARLAND.
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA ...J. NEIHOFF.
CONDUCTOR ....E. THORNE.

THIS EVENING,
THE 17TH MAY,

THE
MASTODON STAR MINSTRELS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SWISS BELL RINGERS,

MOODY AND MORTON
In their Acrobatic Song and Dance.

D. A. BOWMAN
In His Character Song
"TRAVELLING BOYS TO DIXEY."

R. MOORE
In His Side Splitting Farce Entitled
"THE YOUNG MAN."

NEW COMIC SONGS.
NEW BALLADS.
NEW WITTICISMS.

NOTICE
ALL MILITARY AND NAVY
in uniform will be admitted any Evening to the Back Seats for 50 Cents.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle $2.50
Orchestra Stalls $2.00
Back Seats $1.00

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S where Seats can be secured, and where Subscription Packets are obtainable containing.
6 Dress Circle Tickets for $12.00,
6 Orchestra Stalls " $10.00.

Doors Open for Sale of Tickets at 8.30.

Performance will commence at 9 O'CLOCK Sharp.

M. J. ABRAHAMS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1883. [946

NOTICE.

MR. JEHU ROSSELET is authorized to SIGN our name per procuration from this date.
J. ULLMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [967

WANTED.

BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, having already had a general business experience of three years, A SITUATION as SHIPPING CLERK or GENERAL ASSISTANT in a Merchant's Office. Possesses a fair knowledge of the French language, and can give First class references.
Address
A. B.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1883. [968

NOTICE.

In the matter of a Deed of Assignment and Trust by JAMIESON ELLES at present of Hongkong, lately trading as ELLES AND COMPANY, at Amoy, in the Empire of China, Merchant.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of the above mentioned Deed the Undersigned were duly appointed TRUSTEES of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said JAMIESON ELLES. Creditors and others are hereby requested to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estate to the Undersigned on or before the Fifteenth day of September, 1883, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of distribution.
All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned.
Dated the 14th day of May, 1883.
JAMES C. ELLES
966] J. S. MOSES.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE 3/3 L I I British Bark
"ANTOINETTE,"
Bunje, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1883. [964

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE will be held TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at EIGHT P.M., in the Hall of the INSTITUTE.
J. K. REBBECK,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1883. [927

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT as SHIPPING CLERK or in any similar capacity, by an energetic YOUNG MAN. Good Testimonials. Address
T. H.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [955

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per Cent upon Contributions for the year 1882, has THIS DAY been declared.
WARRANTS may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after the 21st inst.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [906

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that on presentation of their Share Certificates at the Head Office of this Company new Scrip will be issued in exchange, in accordance with the recent Resolution sub-dividing each old share into four new ones.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1883. [880

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Undersigned have this day been REMOVED to the 1st Floor of No. 43, Queen's Road Central, above Achee's Furniture Store.
DENNYS & MOSSOP,
Solicitors and Notaries Public.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [648

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE STEAM RICE MILLS, VIZ:
OF THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DE SAIGON, AND OF THE
RIZERIE A VAPEUR DE CHOLEN
(A. SPOONER, ED. RENARD & Co.)
BEG leave to bring to the NOTICE of IMPORTERS of Saigon Rice, that they guarantee the quantity of Paddy stipulated for in their Contracts, allowing ½ Cent on Contract Price for each catty of Paddy, contained in the average sample as taken on delivery of the Rice, exceeding the percentage agreed upon. [546

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS effect an economy in gas of

30 Per Cent.

And can be readily attached to ordinary Gasaliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic shades for Drawing Room and Dining Room.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU STANDS.

HAND-ETCHED MENU and NAME CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE, 150 degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [632

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 17TH, 1883.

ON Monday last, when publishing Sir GEORGE BOWEN's reply to the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce praying for a reduction in the Light Dues, we noticed at some length the remarks of His Excellency *re* the constitution of the Legislative Council. Some little time previously we had drawn attention to the injustice done to the community in only allowing it two representatives on that body. His Excellency the GOVERNOR has most fully recognised the reality of the grievance, and has announced his intention to propose to the Imperial Government that the number of unofficial members of Council be forthwith increased to six. Although his intention was announced in no uncertain language, there seems to be some misapprehension as to the constitution of the Council, in order to remove which we propose to place some facts in connection therewith before our readers. In the first place, there have never been more than four unofficial members of the Legislative Council (one of whom has usually been an official), which is the number provided for by the Royal instructions of 1877, which are still in force. Article XII. *ad finem* provides "that the "number of unofficial members resident in "Our said Colony and capable of acting in "exercise of their offices shall at no time "exceed four." Of these four, as we have already stated, only three have really been unofficial, and at the present moment—Dr. STEWART, now holding the position of Registrar-General, having succeeded to the seat vacated by Mr. NG CHOY—there are but two unofficial members. In order, however, to make thoroughly clear to our readers how they have been represented in the legislative body during the past six years, we compile the following returns, which a study of the *Government Gazette* for that period will verify:—

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

1877.

FEBRUARY.

Messrs. Ryrie, Lowcock, Keswick, Price (Surveyor General.)

23RD APRIL TO END OF YEAR.

Messrs. Lowcock, Keswick, Price (Ryrie absent).

1878.

FEBRUARY.

Messrs. Ryrie, Lowcock, Price, and Johnson (*vice* Keswick).

APRIL.

Messrs. Ryrie, Lowcock, Johnson (Price Acting Col. Secretary, official).

OCTOBER.

Messrs. Ryrie, Lowcock, Keswick, Hayllar (*vice* Price, Acting Col. Treasurer, official).

1879.

JANUARY.

Messrs. Ryrie, Lowcock, Keswick, Price.

MAY.

Messrs. Ryrie, Keswick, Price, Gibb (*vice* Lowcock).

1880.

FEBRUARY.

Messrs. Ryrie, Keswick, Price, Ng Choy (*vice* Gibb).

1881.

FEBRUARY.

Messrs. Ryrie, Keswick, Ng Choy.

JUNE.

Messrs. Ryrie, Ng Choy, Johnson (*vice* Keswick).

AUGUST.

Messrs. Ryrie, Ng Choy, Johnson, Bellios (*vice* Price).

1882.

DECEMBER.

Messrs. Ryrie, Price, Ng Choy, Johnson.

1883.

MAY.

Messrs. Ryrie, Price, Johnson, Stewart (*vice* Ng Choy, resigned).

It will be apparent to the most superficial observer from the above statement that on few occasions and for only brief periods have the residents had even their nominal share of representation, and for a long term after the departure home on leave of the Hon. J. M. PRICE, the late Governor kept his seat vacant. Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY did on one occasion express the opinion that the unofficial element was insufficiently represented at the Legislative Council, but we are not aware that he ever mentioned the fact in any of his despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his action in the Council Chamber was thoroughly autocratic. While he was very fond of professing a great regard for the opinions of his Council, and made a great parade of seeking their advice, he really acted first, and made a show of taking opinions subsequently. Had he remained here he would never, we are confident, have taken any step to secure a larger share of representation for the community. It did not suit him to have any real opposition at the Council, and the members who showed an independent spirit and dared to criticise his policy had to fight hard for a hearing.

THE new appointment conferred by the Chinese Government upon the Grand Secretary LI HUNG-CHANG is not without significance. His Excellency has been nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Forces, which may be interpreted to mean that he has been entrusted with the control and organisation of the military and naval forces in the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, and Yunnan. That is to say, he has been placed above the Viceroys of those provinces, and has the power to levy what troops he pleases and take such steps as he may deem requisite for any purposes of offence or defence if the Chinese Government become embroiled in a foreign war. Our Shanghai morning contemporary asserts that this sudden appointment can mean only one of two things—namely, that the Court party are getting tired of LI HUNG-CHANG's proximity to the capital—his power and resources being dangerously great—or else that the Chinese Government intend to go to war with France. That something is in the wind is certain, for LI has been summoned in hot haste from his home in Anhwei, whither he only betook himself a few weeks ago to conduct his mother's funeral obsequies. It is said that the Chinese in Nanking and in other great centres of the Empire are greatly excited over the French proceedings in Tonquin, and the mandarins generally are strongly inclined to oppose the French. Unless some decisive line of action be contemplated by the Government, it is difficult indeed to account for the sudden despatch of LI HUNG-CHANG to the South, except on one of the two grounds mentioned by the *Daily News*. The first mentioned one seems rather improbable, for in that case the Government would not be in any hurry to recall the Grand Secretary from his home. Whether the rumour of hostile designs by China had the effect of inducing the French Government to instruct Monsieur BOUREE to remain in Peking in the hope that he would be able to negotiate some modification of his previous arrangement with the Tsung-li Yamên we cannot pretend to say, but it is very improbable that France will be overawed by any display of force China can make. All that is probable is that the French Government, naturally preferring to avoid the trouble and expense of a war, if they can achieve their object without recourse to arms, may be ready to make some concession whereby the *amour propre* of China may not be wounded.

Telegrams for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 1 p.m. to-day, the 17th instant.

The Customs at Chefoo are going to erect a lighthouse with a fog signal on the S.E. Promontory, and the *Feihoo* left Chefoo on the 9th instant for the purpose of making the necessary preparations.

There has (says the *Herald*) been an immunity from fires in Foochow of late. On Monday night the 7th inst., however, a large conflagration was observable in the City, and from enquiries made, we find that considerable destruction to property was occasioned.

On Tuesday further operations for the raising of the *Carisbrooke* were carried out, and the vessel was moved inshore another stage. She is now much nearer the shore, and at high water even a good bit of the fore part of the ship is above the surface. We believe that the work will be continued to-day.

A Hiogo native paper says:—"Parties of Japanese have been in the habit of resorting to Tokashima, an island on the Korean coast, and as they cut down the timber, a correspondence on the subject has taken place between our Government and the Seoul authorities. Orders have now been issued from Tokio that no Japanese are to land on the island."

The officers of volunteers particularly desire to see a good muster of volunteers at the commanding officer's parade to-morrow, as that is the last drill before the Queen's Birthday on the 24th, and it is desirable to see what can be done with the corps in the way of celebrating the occasion. Some *feu de joie* practice is very necessary before the corps will be able to do anything creditable in that way.

An inquest was opened at the Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs. G. A. Wieler, Geo. Piercy, jr., and Wm. Ramsay, on the body of Lau Afat, a Chinese male adult, aged about thirty-three, who met his death at Quarry Bay. The deceased had been seen by the watchmen at the Quarry Bay sugar refinery to steal some lead, and being pursued by those guardians he attempted a leap, but fell short of the desired width and hurt his head seriously, so that he had to be removed to the Civil Hospital, where he died from the injuries received. The coroner and jury having viewed the body at the mortuary, his Worship said that as the accident took place at Quarry Bay, in order that they could get a better knowledge of the matter he had ordered a steam-launch to be ready to convey them thither. They proceeded at once to the spot of the occurrence, and the inquiry was adjourned.

The Mastodon Minstrels gave another performance on Tuesday evening to a rather thin house. The first half of the programme was made up in the usual way. In the next half Billy Wilson gave a very laughable song and dance called "Funny Ole Gal" which was *encored*, and this was followed by a piece of Nigger stump oratory of the usual kind by Judge A. Bowman, the subject being the progress of education, and much amusement was caused by it. The next item was a novelty in the Mastodon's programme, namely, a handbell performance. Three members of the company handled the bells with great skill, and treated the audience to some very pleasing melody, which was heartily appreciated. The sand jig by Messrs Wilson, Moody, and Young was again loudly encored, and was executed with much skill. The duet "Whispering Hope" by Messrs. Bowman and Jackson was well rendered, and a mirth-provoking farce closed the evening's entertainment.

It is worthy of note (says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 12th inst.) that the weather was so clear on the last trip of the *Posang* to Hongkong, that the Captain was able to take cross bearings of Ockseu, Turnabout, and the White Dogs. This will appear somewhat remarkable, when the distance, 40 miles, between the two former places is taken into consideration. This clear weather appeared to be the precursor of a typhoon, for while off Swatow the *Posang* experienced very heavy S.E. swell and falling barometer, while the sky was of a leaden hue to the southward and there was every indication of very severe weather in that direction. On her voyage back to Shanghai, the *Posang* passed a fishing-boat bottom upwards, between Chelang and Breaker Points. There was no indication about of any of the crew. Off Chelang, she met and spoke the German barque *Karl*, bound west. The Captain signalled the *Posang* to give him the longitude, which was supplied him by writing the figures on a black board.

Korea is really inclined for progress, if we may believe all that appears in the native Japanese papers. During all the years of her intercourse with foreigners and despite the excellent example set by her neighbour, Japan, China has never aspired to the possession of a postal service. Yet Korea, the erstwhile Hermit Kingdom, is, according to the *Kobe Shimpo*, about to do so. That paper says:—"When the Korean Envoy visited this country he was greatly struck with the postal service, and obtained through the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce full particulars of the system adopted both in Japan and other countries. We hear that the Korean Government are now about to organise a postal service and have applied to our authorities for an officer as adviser in the matter."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINE.]

LONDON, 15th May, 1883.

EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSIN BRADY.

The Phœnix Park murderer Brady, sentenced to death on the 16th ultimo, was hanged this morning at Dublin. The crowd outside the gaol dispersed quietly.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

M. Waddington is empowered with the most friendly assurances to Germany.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited, was held at the office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday morning. There were present:—Hon. F. B. Johnson (Chairman), Messrs. W. Reiners, F. D. Sassoon (Consulting Committee), J. Macgregor, W. Forrest, L. Flemming, E. Niedhardt, J. Y. V. Vernon, D. Gillies, A. J. Cohen, J. Bell-Irving, W. Legge, W. M. Morgan, G. C. Cox, J. J. Bell-Irving, junr., A. G. Stokes, H. G. James, W. N. Bain, C. P. Chater, D. B. Tata, and H. C. Maclean.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, at the annual general meeting held on the 27th March last, I said that Mr. Dickie, the manager of the China Sugar Refining Co., with the consent of the committee of that company, had promised to go over to Manila to make us a special report on the working of this Company's house at Malabon. He has now returned, the report is in my hands, and I propose to-day to lay it before this meeting for the consideration of the shareholders. The order of our proceeding I propose should be the following—First, I will read Mr. Dickie's report to the meeting, I will then make some few comments upon it, and I will state generally the views of the General Agents and Consulting Committee. After that I shall be glad if any shareholder present will give us the benefit of his opinions on what I have stated or will ask any questions which may have occurred to him with a view of eliciting any information that may be desired on the Company's affairs. In reading Mr. Dickie's report to the meeting I wish to say that I do not propose that that report shall be published in the newspapers, and I hope the shareholders will support me in this. I consider it very inadvisable that we should publish a statement regarding the details of the Company's business which may be injurious to it in the future, but I wish to say that the report will be at the office of the General Agents and will be open to the perusal of every shareholder who wishes it.—The Chairman then read the report, and having done so, said he thought at the outset of his remarks he should express on behalf of the General Agents, and he hoped he might do so on behalf of the shareholders also, their thanks to Mr. Dickie for the promptness and alacrity with which he acceded to their request to proceed to Manila and make a report on the Company's business. He was sure they would all agree with him there was no one more qualified in China, or he should say elsewhere, to perform that duty, and he was sure it had been conscientiously and thoroughly performed. The first question that was raised in his own mind by Mr. Dickie's report was that of the site. Mr. Dickie no doubt did not consider it a good one; the reasons he gave for this opinion were, firstly, that it was too far from Manila, and, secondly, that there was no fresh water supply. With regard to the first disqualification, he (the Chairman) was afraid it was one that could not be remedied, but, judging from the reports he had had from other people, he did not altogether agree with Mr. Dickie's opinions in that respect. With regard to the water supply, Mr. Dickie's report gave them the mode of removing that disqualification; a good supply of fresh water could be secured at a certain outlay. With regard to the site, he thought he ought to make some remarks not altogether raised by Mr. Dickie's report. That site was not selected until after the most careful consideration. They were located at the time the Company was formed on a site which they had either to abandon or to buy. They were offered that site, which was not large enough for the business (it had no godown accommodation and was not sufficiently raised) for $100,000, or they had the alternative of taking it on a lease for twenty years at $6,000 a year. They had no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. There were several other sites offered, but not one of them was suitable for the object they had in view with the exception of that at Malabon. He had asked Mr. Dickie what site in Manila he would have recommended, and Mr. Dickie unhesitatingly replied Mandolyon. That site could have been bought, and bought at a very reasonable figure, but the report they had of the qualifications of Mandolyon prevented them from taking it. It was the old site of a former most disastrous experiment in sugar refining, it was greatly exposed to typhoons and floods, and it was represented to them as undesirable. Now Mandolyon was a property of his own firm and another firm in Manila. He would have been exceedingly pleased to have sold it to the Company, but in face of that report it was absolutely impossible. And had they done so he would like to ask the shareholders in what position they would have been to-day. All the buildings and their contents on that property were most seriously injured by the typhoons last year. Had they got it for a sugar house, not only would there have been no sugar house to-day but there would have been no sugar left in the godown. Mr. Dickie said if they had it now they could raise it, but in the absence of the experience acquired last year they would not, had they bought it, have raised it the 5 ft. or 6 ft. now seen to be necessary. Mr. Dickie's report, they would observe, stated that the Company's machinery and building at Malabon were of a first-class order, and if there was anything in the arrangements he did not approve of it could be very easily remedied. Mr. Dickie also said the house was qualified for the work it was designed to carry on. He would now proceed to refer to the remarks made in the report as to the present position and prospects of the house. He thought he need not go over the old ground and show how their expectations last year were disappointed by circumstances entirely beyond their control. He would simply deal with the work of the house as it had been carried on since the 1st January last. They would observe that the loss during the first two months was $5,000 including interest and agency commission. Mr. Dickie further said that at the cost of raw sugar as represented to him, and as it appeared to him to be from the books, and at the price at which the produce of the house was saleable while he was there, the house could not be worked at a profit; but he went on to say that since he left fresh contracts made for the produce of the house showed that even at the prices paid for raw sugar there was a small profit. But he (the Chairman) was happy to inform the shareholders that by their last letters from Manila, not only had the price of raw sugar been reduced twelve cents, but the price of their produce had again been raised twenty-five cents per picul. Therefore he was happy to say that at the present moment the house was being worked at a profit; but as Mr. Dickie said, the demand was a fickle one, and he did not wish shareholders to lay any greater stress on what he now said than that there was a profit at the present moment. He now came to Mr. Dickie's recommendations, and the result of his report simply bore out the conclusions the General Agents and Consulting Committee had themselves arrived at, namely, that owing to a change in the Spanish duties calling for a better class of sugar than the house was designed to produce it was necessary they should add a system of charcoal refining. Mr. Dickie recommended, although this did not appear in the report, that they should at once commence a system of charcoal refining which would enable them to turn out in the first instance 10,000 piculs of refined sugar a month, and with the demand for their patent sugar, which they hoped would continue, and the demand for refined sugar Mr. Dickie was certain existed now, there was every hope the original expectations of the founders of the company would be realised. He had now to tell them what, on all these questions, were the views of the General Agents, and he would commence at once by saying that he did not think full justice had been done by the management in Manila with regard to the purchase of raw sugar. It was unnecessary, in fact it was impossible, for him to give any decided opinion as to the cause of this. Mr. McGregor Smith declared that a ring had been formed round him by Chinese, and they all knew that the Chinese were adepts at that sort of thing. It was, however, absolutely necessary that they should make arrangements to buy sugar on the cheapest possible terms. He might mention that Mr. Macgregor, who had had experience in Manila, and who had had control of that department of his firm having charge of the business of the China Sugar Refinery here, had come down from Shanghai with the intention of proceeding to Manila and would be empowered to make the necessary arrangements for the re-organisation of the refinery at Malabon. (Applause). Mr. McGregor Smith's connection with the Company was terminated. (Applause). That gentleman resigned his appointment last August, but they were unable to accept it then for obvious reasons. They had not had the accounts to the end of the year adjusted at that time. Mr. McGregor Smith had been in exceedingly bad health, and he was now going home. They had been for the last six months in communication with one of the most eminent firms in Manila with a view of handing over to them the management of the business under the direction of the General Agents. These proposal had been accepted in principle, and he hoped Mr. Macgregor would be able to arrange the details. It was the opinion of the General Agents a system of charcoal refining should be set up, and set up without any delay, but they had to face the question of cost. To erect a system of sugar refining, he need not say to any gentleman present, was a very onerous affair. The General Agents would be prepared to advance the necessary sum on very easy terms to the shareholders for the purpose of enabling this work to be carried out, and he ventured to think that was all the shareholders could claim from the General Agents. They (the General Agents) were not responsible for the calamities of last year, nor were they responsible for the change in the state of the market in Spain. But there was another consideration which had presented itself to their minds, and that was that the shares had passed mainly or to a very great extent out of the hands of those who would have been quite qualified to bear the burden of this outlay into the hands of those who, he was afraid, would find the depreciation in their property caused by a large debt a very serious affair. After careful consideration the General Agents had made the following arrangement—"The concerned in the Weinrich patents in the East will place at the disposal of the General Agents a portion of the purchase price they received from the Company for the patent in the Philippines to the extent of the estimates of cost now prepared of the erection of charcoal appliances at Malabon. Such return of the purchase money to be disposed of at the discretion of the General Agents and if they so think fit for the purpose of erecting such charcoal appliances at the Company's works at Malabon or for any other improvement of the Company's property the General Agents may consider desirable." If those charcoal appliances, after the examination of Mr. Macgregor, and a general consultation, were found desirable, that arrangement would be carried out, and he (the Chairman) hoped the shareholders would consider that the General Agents had met all the obligations that could possibly be expected from them. He would now be ready to answer any questions the shareholders might desire to put with regard to the affairs of the company.

After a short pause the CHAIRMAN rose again and said he did not know whether he had made it quite clear that there were estimates now in the hands of the General Agents, and that the concerned in the Weinrich patent would, to the extent of those estimates, make good the sum required in putting up the appliances at Malabon. If those estimates were correct, the shareholders would not have anything to pay for the provision of charcoal appliances at Malabon. He wished it to be understood that this not only referred to the charcoal appliances, but to the water supply, and all appliances requisite for turning out a supply of refined sugar to the extent of 10,000 piculs, or thereabouts, per month.

Mr. FLEMING inquired whether Mr. Johnson had any idea how long it would take to effect these alterations.

Mr. JOHNSON said he was not prepared to say that, but it would be done as soon as possible. It was impossible for him to enter into those details at this meeting, as he had really not had time to get them all up. All he had to promise the meeting was that not one dollar of the shareholders' money would be expended in this matter without the sanction of the shareholders, and another meeting would be called before the measures now proposed were adopted.

Mr. GILLIES said he believed some reference had been made to the machinery in the refinery not being well arranged, and he also supposed that as Mr. Smith had left the Company it would be necessary to appoint a new manager. He wished to know if any steps had been taken to appoint a new manager, as he thought the success of the Company depended greatly upon their having a man who was thoroughly efficient, and who could put the works into proper order. So far as he could learn from Mr. Dickie's report, a great part of the failure of these works was due to the machinery not being well placed, and not working so well as was expected; perhaps the Chairman could give them some information on the matter.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think Mr. Dickie's remarks went quite so far as that. What that gentleman said was that he did not altogether approve of the arrangements of the machinery in the house, and that he thought an alteration could gradually be made under experienced management. With regard to the other part of Mr. Gillies's remarks, it was an oversight on his part that he had not alluded to it among his previous observations. Mr. Dickie had informed him that *for* the purpose of working the house as it was at present constituted, Mr. Poulter and his staff who were in charge of the works, were fully competent, but with the addition of the charcoal appliances it would be necessary to have additional assistance from home. It was the intention of the General Agents, as soon as their plans were matured, to engage the services of an experienced sugar refiner.

The CHAIRMAN, after waiting some minutes, asked whether any gentleman present had any further questions to ask, and no one making any reply, he announced that that closed the business of the meeting. He wished the meeting to fully understand that before the arrangements were finally entered into, and any decision made, another meeting of the Luzon Sugar Refining Company would be called, and all the details laid before them. He was in very great hopes that these appliances for the refining of the sugar could be put up very readily. At the last meeting they asked the shareholders to elect another member of the Consulting Committee, or two, if they would be so good as to choose two of their number in whom they had confidence, to assist them. They wanted assistance, and any two whom the shareholders would nominate would be quite satisfactory to the General Agents.

Mr. FLEMING asked whether the Chairman had not stated at the previous meeting that the committee would elect a member themselves.

The CHAIRMAN said that what was said was that if the shareholders had not interest enough in the matter themselves to appoint any one the committee would do so. Perhaps the shareholders might think of it, and might choose two of their number to assist them. They wanted assistance, and he did not think it would reflect any credit on the shareholders of the Company if they absolutely refused to send two of their number to assist them in their deliberations for the common interest.

The meeting then terminated.

He is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies.

To show how wicked it is to make corners on grain, the *Chicago Times* says:—"The recent corn deals have ruined dozens of nice young men, who might otherwise have been able to replace the money borrowed from their employers and to save themselves from disgrace."

POLICE COURT.

16th May.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

HOUSE BREAKING.

Cheung Afuk, coolie, was brought before the court on a charge of breaking into No. 4, Shek Kai Lane, with felonious intent.

Lokang No. 144, was in Shek Kai Lane, Wanchai, at two a.m. yesterday when he noticed that the lock was off the door in question, and he recollected seeing it there half an hour before. He went into the house, and seeing wet footprints in the kitchen, he got a ladder and went on to the roof where he found the prisoner squatting down. The house which had been entered in this way was an unoccupied one, but looking round the lokang saw evident preparation for entering the next house, which was occupied; from the roof, there was a rope made fast at one end to a pole hanging down the smoke hole.

The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

A CHILD IN A BROTHEL.

Wong Chow Kuk, mistress of brothel No. 23, East-street, was charged by Inspector Lee with having a girl under 15 years of age in her brothel, on the 16th instant.

Defendant said that the girl came to her brothel to see an amah while she was asleep.

Fined $10.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

Ten Chinamen were brought up before the court on a charge of public gambling at No. 21, Po-yan street, on the 15th instant. The charge was proved and the eighth prisoner, being the master of the affair, was fined $50, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour. The other prisoners were fined $5 each, or fourteen days' hard labour. The informer was to be paid $10 out of the fines if paid.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chun A-hap, coolie, was charged with the unlawful possession of twenty-three pieces of clothing, on the 16th instant.

P.C. Tong A-chung saw the prisoner at daylight walking in Wyndham street with a bundle in his hand. The bundle contained the clothing, and he arrested prisoner.

Mr. Edmundo Carvalho, fourth clerk in the Treasury, claimed the clothing as his property and valued it at about $2.

Prisoner said that the clothes were given him by a man employed on board a sailing vessel.

Sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

OBSTRUCTION.

Ten hawkers were brought up charged with obstructing passengers in the street by leaving their baskets thereon, and were fined each $2.

Kwok Achun, of No. 3), Praya Central, was fined $2 for obstructing the Praya by sawing wood thereon.

For placing his congee stall on a certain footway, Li Aping was mulcted in the sum of $1.

A similar penalty was imposed upon Cheong Ali, a sugar cane hawker, for blocking up a footpath in Hollywood-road.

Ten dollars each was the fine imposed upon Tam Chi Cheung, shopkeeper, of No. 10, New East-street, and Chau Awai, of No. 2, Wilmer-street, for employing lots of men weighing and packing sugar on the footway to the obstruction of passengers.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF COAL.

Tang Achat and Chu Asi, boatmen, had the privilege of interviewing the magistrate to explain their possession of about two cwt. of coal.

P.C. Lau Man Kwai, No. 431, stated that at about seven o'clock he saw the two defendants in a small boat near Tsim Tsa Tsui. The craft was heavily laden and witness found that she had on board two cwt. of coal in good large lumps. The defendants said they had bought it.

Defendants said they had bought the mineral from various small fishing boats for which they paid altogether several hundred cash, but that they were unable to point out the boats from which they bought the coal.

Fined $5 each, in default, one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

NANKING.

We have been experiencing very wet weather of late. Recently, however, the days have been bright and sunshiny, and we hope this weather will continue, as the late rains have not been calculated to promote health.

The health of the Viceroy continues good. His Excellency lately has been very busy, rising at about 5 a.m. every day. Important work is being carried on at the Chu Chia Shan. The river is being dredged; there are a great many stones to be removed, and this is done by the use of guncotton. His Excellency is superintending the work. The Tartar General Hai Yuen left Nanking recently, owing to the death of his mother. He has resigned his office and is conveying her body to Peking. The Nanking and Chinkiang Telegraph line, built a year ago by order of the ex-Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, which has been operating satisfactorily, has two stations here, one at the Viceroy's yamên, and the other at the Arsenal. The former receives only official messages, whilst the latter transacts all the other telegraphic business. The present Viceroy is favourably disposed towards the telegraph; and it was by his order that the branch line between the Arsenal and the Hsia Kuan landing was erected. This, *apropos*, will greatly facilitate business, especially at this time of the year, when the tea steamers run on the river, inasmuch as their arrival at Nanking can be wired to Chinkiang and Shanghai. Mr. Pan Lü, a young gentleman of Soochow and brother of H.E. Pan Wei, the present Governor of Kiangsi, who has been some years at the Canton Arsenal, has been appointed manager of the Kiangnan Arsenal, to succeed Mr. Li, who is at present in mourning for the death of his mother.

Your readers will remember the original steamless self-acting boat built at Hongkew, whose design originated in the fertile brain of Mr. Tung. This nondescript has now been sold by the inventor to the Viceroy for Tls. 5,000; for what purpose remains to be seen. The torpedo trial before the Viceroy and Taotais of Nanking, conducted by a gentleman from Shanghai, came off recently. The torpedoes were made in England and Germany, and are doubtless of excellent quality; but, owing to some unaccountable reason, on this occasion they did not explode. It is reported there will be another trial soon,—perhaps *not* by the same party. I may add that the *Shen Pao's* correspondent mildly intimated that the Nanking Arsenal had requested the Viceroy to see the trial. The Arsenal had nothing to do with the manufacture of these torpedoes, the managers of the Arsenal having been merely invited to see the drill.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

THE CONSPIRACY AT WUCHANG.

(FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

It appears that on the evening of the 28th day of last moon, a number of the White Lily Sect invaded the town, pretending to be students who had come to attend the examinations. They rented a house at the back of the prison attached to the Che-fu's yamên and posted a notice outside to the effect that it was public residence of an assemblage of virtuous persons. In the front house a couple named Wang hai, it was discovered, opened a bean-curd shop; their son, whose name was Shêng, was in the service of a small mandarin, and had for a long time been a member of this Sect. When the conspirators came to hide in the city it was he who acted as their guide, and helped them generally. Now it had been arranged that an outbreak should take place on the 28th day of the 3rd moon at the fourth watch of the night, when the prison was to be set on fire as a signal for the operations to commence. A man named Chu, who was formerly in a garrison, and had received a lieutenant's commission as reward of merit, recently opened a small cotton-shop near the Wang-shan Mên, and this man had daily dealings with purchasers of cotton-cloth. Among these was a member of the White Lily Sect, and he attempted to inveigle Chu into entering the confederacy. Chu pretended to comply; and accordingly he was presented with one of the caps used by the confederates—a head-dress resembling those worn by servants and retainers during the Ming dynasty. Besides this, he received a written talisman, consisting of a character something like *fêng*, wind, at the top, an innumerable quantity of little dots in the middle, then a number of connected circles, like a chain, and at the bottom the two characters *chih ling*, or "Imperial Order." Chu, in possession of these credentials, furtively went out of his shop one night at watch-setting, and laid secret information against the Society before the Commandant of the garrison. This officer was greatly disturbed and frightened at the intelligence, and immediately communicated the affair to the Viceroy Tu Tsung-ying, who ordered out soldiers to arrest the confederates. These were pounced upon unawares, and, having no time to form plans of resistance or escape, made for the city walls in great disorder. The soldiers put forth all their efforts, and succeeded in arresting over forty men; but those who made good their escape were, it must be acknowledged, not a few. The prisoners were taken to the Che-fu's yamên and subjected to intense torture, under the pressure of which they confessed that a branch of the Society was to be found concealed in a Buddhist nunnery, at Shu-chuang T'ai. Four of the men thus described were arrested the same night; there was also found in the convent an enormous quantity of kerosene oil, and some ashes of paper soaked in the same inflammable material. The nuns were arrested at the same time, and taken to the yamên. Early on the 29th, all the gates of the city were closed, and all persons of suspicious appearance were taken into custody; over sixty being thus arrested. The Fan-t'ai, the Nieh-t'ai, the T'i-t'u, the Tao-t'ai, the Che-fu and Che-hsien then all assembled in Court and held an examination of the prisoners. Some of these confessed immediately; others resisted, in spite of the most rigorous torture; others, again, deposed that a son of an expectant Tao-t'ai named Ting Chung-ho, and a certain cook, were members of the confederation. In accordance with this, soldiers were sent to surround the yamên of the Tao-t'ai Ting, and the young man and the cook were brought into Court under arrest; Ting accompanying his son in an official chair. The sitting magistrates put out their tongues in embarrassment at seeing that Ting was there too, and scarcely knew how to proceed. The youth was, however, examined, and immediately consigned to prison; but the confessions made by the bulk of the accused were so contradictory that the sitting magistrates petitioned the Viceroy to memorialise the Emperor for instructions before proceeding further. By that time many executions had taken place; between noon and six o'clock thirty-five persons had lost their heads, their corpses being lumped together inside the centre gate of the Chefu's yamên. The gushing blood made a noise that could be heard. Then the heads were stuck up over the city gates as a warning to the people. In the evening the carcases were carried outside the East Gate, Wang Shêng being among the persons executed. There were also a number of unknown prisoners who were sent to the Che-hsien's yamên and there detained for examination. A nun who was brought up refused in the most obstinate manner to utter a word, in spite of the "extreme of torture" that was applied to her; she, too, was sent for further examination to the Che-hsien. The convent was completely gutted, not a thread or a hair being left within the walls. Towards dusk on the same day a sergeant caught one of the ringleaders, and brought him to the Che-fu's yamên. The fellow's name was Fêng; he was the fifth of his family, and went by the nickname of Wu Yen Wang, or the "Fifth King of Hell." He was tightly bound and manacled, and consigned to the dungeons with the rest. During the night, in order to prove the vigilance of the guard, a great shrieking and gong-beating was kept up. The people were able to go on with their pursuits as usual, without fear of trouble. But the nine gates of the city were rigorously closed, and hitherto no one has been permitted either to leave or to enter the city. The Han-yang and Wang-shan Gates, however, were half opened very early in the morning of the 30th, to allow the water-carriers to pass through; a strip of printed paper being pasted so as to connect the two leaves of each gate lest they should be opened too wide. People who passed through were strictly examined, and the gates were shut again at four o'clock in the afternoon.

From what has transpired of the confession of the prisoners, it seems that their Society is extremely large, and that their lurking-places are to be found in every province of the Empire; so that how many soever are arrested, their numbers will never be exhausted.

When the "Fifth King of Hell" was arrested—or the Live King of Hell, as some call him—he had on a silk riding-jacket, a purple robe, and satin shoes. When he first entered the city-gate, he held his head erect and preserved a proud appearance, walking rapidly; but when he arrived at the yamên, and saw the heap of bloody corpses, one on the top of the other, he changed colour. Raising his eyes, he cried with a loud voice, "Azure Heaven will never cut short my career." The mandarins then subjected him to a short examination, after which he was put in prison; at midnight he was brought out, and beheaded outside the gate of the T'ien Fu Temple, just behind the yamên. Now according to the gossip of the streets, this man was not a member of the White Lily Sect at all; but he had never pursued any respectable calling, living rather by swindling other people. Moreover, he had an extraordinary knack of winning lawsuits—so very clever was he with his tongue; so that the magistrates were actually unable to decide against him. It was for this reason that the opportunity of a riot was taken advantage of to get rid of him. There is no doubt that the man had done nothing to deserve death; yet he died unpitied, for his career had been a bad one. At ten o'clock next morning six more conspirators were captured and taken to the Che-fu's yamên, and the corpse of the once "Live King of Hell" was carried out of the city. The authorities now redoubled their exertions to catch suspects, and the soldiers in the garrisons patrolled the whole night long, without getting a wink of sleep, in the hope of seizing upon somebody. The reason of this was, that, according to the confession of the accused, the Society was such a very extensive organisation, and existed everywhere; further, that it had been decided that an outbreak should take place on the 26th of the month—an event that was only avoided by the conspirators not having all assembled. The ringleader, therefore, then ordered a postponement until the 28th at the fourth watch; in the meantime the Yellow Stork Tower and the nunnery at Shu-chuang T'ai were both to be well sprinkled and saturated with kerosene oil, and the firing of these buildings was to be the signal to the people of Hankow, who, on seeing the flames, would congregate and join in the fray. The first thing then to be done was to break open the prisons and release the prisoners; the second, to kill all the magistrates; the third, to sack the treasury, break open the powder-magazine, and get possession of the armoury, distributing the contents among their confederates; the fourth, to take the city and hold it. Then, members of the confederacy were to be sent in all directions to enforce levies, release all prisoners who might be confined outside the Provincial Capital, kill the mandarins, and pull down the prisons. By the mercy of Heaven, however, the conspirators were captured two hours before the appointed time for the outbreak; had there been ever so little delay, it is impossible to say how it would have fared with Wu-chang. On the talismans that were taken possession of there were the words "Command," "Control," and "Act."—*N. C. Daily News.*

*** Our Correspondent concludes by giving us a copy of a Proclamation by the authorities offering rewards for the capture of certain men who are still at large, with a somewhat amusing description of the personal peculiarities of each.—ED.

"CHINA'S SORROW."

We cannot learn all the reasons the Peking Government may have had for the quick promotion of the new Shantung Governor, Chên Shih-chieh. Ten years ago he was a Tao-t'ai; soon he was placed in charge of the Salt revenue in Shantung; was then not long after made Governor at Hangchow, and now he is in charge at Chi-nan Fu. He will probably prove himself to be possessed both of good judgment and working energy. This may be gathered from one incident which took place after his appointment, but before his setting out. He would be alone in his Government on arriving in the native province of Confucius, and not be under a Viceroy as at Hangchow. It was necessary for him to consider what was the chief want of the Shantung region. It was no other than protection from the Yellow River, for a new overflow of that historic stream was announced. He referred to this in a Memorial, and stated that he had consulted with the new interim Governor in regard to eight new vessels belonging to the Chê-kiang Government which would be useful in the work now needed in Shantung to bring the Yellow River under control. They had decided to send them forward for this duty. We may be allowed to hope that this forethought in making use of the resources of his old Government to meet the wants of the new is an indication of vigour and aptitude. He reached his new yamên on the 8th of March, and we immediately find him busy on the question of the best way to prevent the future depredations that may be committed by the Yellow River, and how to mitigate the evils from which the people are now suffering through the inundation. Leaving the every day affairs of his government in the hands of the subordinate officers of the city, he resolved to undertake an exploring tour through the flooded districts in order to see for himself what might be done. On this journey he was to be accompanied by a Vice-President and Imperial Commissioner, recently sent specially to Shantung to inquire into the condition of the Yellow River. They were to set out on the 19th of April. The report of this visit will probably soon appear in the *Gazette*.

Let the reader picture to himself the flat plain of northern Shantung, covered with a light coloured soil, where canals and rivers frequently break the monotony of the surface. South and east of the Provincial Capital hills come into view, the western outliers of the mountains that form the promontory, and which have through untold ages interposed an impassable barrier to the Yellow River coming eastward from Tibet and Mongolia. It was possible for the river after its long journey to the sea to pass by the south or by the north of this mountain district. After a few centuries, during which it has flowed to the ocean in the south, it returned nearly thirty years ago to the north. Chi-nan Fu is situated at the edge of the mountains, and the Yellow River now passes eight miles to the north of the city. The river is crossed by passenger boats at a ferry in about ten minutes, at Lo-kou, a busy trading town, the centre of an extensive trade in Chi-nan Fu for sea salt. The country north of Chi-nan Fu for 400 miles to Peking is a fertile plain. Through different portions of this plain the Yellow River has wormed its way at intervals ever since the days of Yao and Shun. It sometimes reached the sea at Tientsin, at other times farther south; but now it has chosen an outlet extremely near to the mountain regions of Shantung, entering the Gulf of Pechili at a point about 150 miles from Chi-nan by the channel of the old river Ching Ho. This is the scene of the present danger and distress. Along the winding course of this river there have been two distinct outbreaks during the last six months, and one previously in the summer of last year. A comparatively small stream has to carry to the sea the waters of a river two thousand miles in length, thrown into it by the effects of the subterranean elevation of southern Shantung and its vicinity. During the last twenty years the Governors of that province ought to have been incessantly busy in dredging by steam, in digging reservoirs for the overflowing water after times of rain, and in making embankments on each side of the river. This has been talked about without intermission, but never thoroughly done; and in the winter of last year and the present spring a crisis has been reached in the lower course of the river, and precisely in the country which during the last decade of April the new Governor has been investigating. We learn that at one village in the morning hours at the commencement of the severe weather last winter, the flood, coming from the south-west, forced the thick ice, already formed, on to the top of the mud-covered cottages, the water being therefore at least ten feet high. Thirteen persons were at that point either drowned or frozen to death. The ice greatly increased the difficulty of rescuing them. At another village not far distant, six were drowned. Successive outbreaks of the waters compelled the Government to action, and the Governor was displaced. The new occupant has been intentionally selected to meet the difficulty of the hour. The name of his colleague specially sent for this matter is Yin Pâ-chuen, a native of the inundated districts, and originally of a poor family, poor almost to beggary; but happily obtaining the advantages of education through the help of a friend, he secured his degree and ran through a successful career of promotion till he obtained a red button, with the high rank of Shih-lang and a yamên at Tung-chow at the head of the Grain tribute. His sympathies will lead him to do his best for his old neighbours and friends whose wheat crops have been destroyed, and whose lands are still under the widespreading waters.

The condition of the people along the lower course of the new Yellow River from Chi-nan to the sea is greatly to be deplored, and it will be well if the new Governor is able by the plan now announced to do something effective for their relief. When rain-floods hurry along the affluents of the Yang-tsze so as to cause inundations at Hankow 20 feet in height there are at least the two great lakes, the Tung-ting and the Po-yang, which contribute a vast reservoir space, thus helping to diminish the inundation, and save from danger the eastern provinces. But for the Shantung population there is no such protection when the Yellow River is filled in years of flood. Governors are changed and Commissioners hasten to and fro to investigate. There is much talking and planning. A distribution of food is made which may be sufficient in quantity to supply the wants of families for two or three days. The overflowed waters are slowly evaporated by the sun. The banks are repaired where they were broken through, and nothing of solid advantage is done to secure the people from future distress. In times of drought the people sigh for rain, and with it comes an inundation. In times of flood the people sigh for fine weather and with it comes drought. It is indeed time that China should awake from the sleep of ages and derive all the help she can from western science and skill. The plan is to increase the number of Yellow River mouths to three, and in doing this to make use of the northern streams now existing. The scheme now laid before the Boards of Works and Revenue for their approval as stated in the *Gazette* of April 27th is to open canals to get rid of a part of the water by the two next streams running through Chan-hua and Pin-chou to the sea a few miles to the north of the present channels, and to raise embankments to protect the land between. On the south it is proposed to make the river known on maps as the Siao-ching Ho a new mouth; but it is found that the difficulties in this plan are greater than in the other. It is not likely that the two Boards will take any long time to approve the scheme, and then we may expect that the work of the embankments will give employments to thousands of the poor now suffering from the loss of their crops.—*N. C. Herald.*

INDIGO AND TEA IN UPPER INDIA.

From a recent report it appears that the number of indigo factories in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is no less than 1,574, with an annual outturn of 50,000 maunds of dye. There is a striking contrast between the condition of indigo in these provinces and in Tirhoot, with regard to the proportion in which native enterprise is employed in the manufacture. In Tirhoot the whole of the indigo exported to Calcutta is returned as made by Europeans, which is the case with only 13½ per cent. of that exported from the upper provinces. Out of the 1,504 factories working in these provinces during 1881-82, only 176 were held by Europeans; but the European factories were, as a rule, much larger than those held by natives. The extension of canal irrigation is said to be leading to a great extension in the number of factories. The construction of new factories is, however, confined almost entirely to native hands, the annual fluctuations in the number worked by Europeans being due to the occasional extension of operations to branch factories which return no profits except in favourable years. The number of tea factories in the provinces is returned as 87, which are attached 8,144 acres under the plant. The plantations are all situated in the hill tract of the provinces, namely, the Dehra, Kumaon, and Gurhwal districts. The annual produce is estimated at twenty lakhs of pounds, of which by far the greater portion is green tea manufactured for the Central Asian market. Owing to what appears to be an irrational prejudice, the Central Asian consumer so much prefers Chinese to Indian teas that he will pay twice as much for the former as for the latter. The market is, however, seriously threatened, not only by the very heavy duty, Rs. 38 per maund, which the Russians have lately imposed on the boundary of Bokhara, with the object no doubt of opening up a direct route with China, but by the abolition of the five per cent. *ad valorem* duty, which was levied on Chinese teas at Bombay until two years ago. The Afghan war reopened a new route for teas *viâ* Persia and Meshed, which, though not much used as yet, may have a favourable effect on the prospects of tea planters in these provinces. The nearest and most natural outlet would be into Tibet and Nepaul; but this, we are told, is so closely barred by Chinese exclusiveness that not an ounce ever crosses the frontier. The North-Western Provinces planters are unable to compete for the European and Australian markets owing to their distance from the coast, and the heavy rates which the railways charge for transport of tea.—*Indian Daily News.*

A Western paper defines optimist as a man who can laugh when his gum overshoe is left sticking in the mud in the middle of the street. Then a pessimist must be a chap who would swear if a spot of mud about the size of a man's hand was splashed on the lavender trousers of his bitterest foe.—*N. Y. Com.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.
WEDNESDAY, 16th May.

Sales of New Patna at $600, and of Old at $572½ to $580; of New Benares sales at $551¼, drug of low touch.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Cassandra*, for Havre—1,660 bags coffee, 34 cases paper, 97 pkgs. Chinaware, and 26 pkgs. sundries. For Hamburg—235 pkgs. canes, 368 pkgs. firecrackers, 105 boxes essential oil, 150 cases wine, 121 rolls matting, 100 cases soy, 20 cases human hair, 20 bags coffee, 31 cases amber, 3 cases China ink, and 394 pkgs. sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..........3/7¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..3/7¼
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.55
Credits, at 4 months' sight......4.62

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight..........73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—147 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—New Issue—145 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$625 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,400 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,650 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,000 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$205 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$140 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$1,225 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$340 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—54 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$41 premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. premium.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, —22½ per cent. premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$180 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$184 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—1 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$170 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$82 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

17TH TO 23RD MAY, 1883.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time. (h m)	High Water. Height. (ft. in.)	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time. (h m)	Low Water. Height. (ft. in.)
Th.	17	m 6 35	3 4	0 25 a	1 6
		6 43 a	2 6		
F.	18	m 6 59	3 8	m 0 2	0 8
		7 34 a	2 6	1 11 a	0 6
Sat.	19	m 7 21	3 11	m 0 39	0 9
		8 18 a	3 5	1 51 a	0 1
S.	20	m 7 42	4 2	m 1 19	0 10
		8 53 a	3 5	2 29 a	—0 4
M.	21	m 8 4	4 6	m 1 42	—0 11
		9 23 a	3 6	3 6 a	—0 8
Tu.	22	m 8 25	4 8	m 2 12	1 0
		10 4 a	3 4	3 41 a	—0 11
W.	23	m 8 56	4 11	m 2 49	1 1
		10 43 a	3 8	4 16 a	—1 1

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.595 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)
May 16th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.008
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.955
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.920
Thermometer—9 A.M.	78
Thermometer—1 P.M.	82
Thermometer—4 P.M.	81
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—Maximum	83
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	75

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

May 16th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 10 A.M.	Manila. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	29.90	29.96	29.78	29.84	29.95	30.03	30.02	—
Thermometer attached	87.0	80.0	87.0	80.0	63.5	55.0	81.1	—
Direction of Wind	S	EW	S	E	N	WSW	NNE	—
Force	6	3	2	1	3	3	1	—
Dry Thermometer	87.0	78.0	—	—	62.0	54.5	79.0	—
Wet Thermometer	79.0	74.0	—	—	6.05	52.0	76.3	—
Weather	b.c.	c.m.	—	—	o.	b.	o.c.p.	—
Hour's Rain	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	2.54	—	—	—	0.08	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE ON WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 6 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [20

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [12

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—
On First-class European Tenements .... at ⅛ °/. Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein .... at ⅛ °/. Net per Annum.
On Coals .... at 1 °/. Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns .... at 1½ °/. Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements .... at 2 °/. Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements .... at 2½ °/. Net per Annum.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [17

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January 1882. [958

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.
HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.
HO SHEN CHEE,
Secretary.
Head Office, Hankow Road,
Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1092

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [2

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [18

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [11

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [15

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK.
RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [60

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEUNG ON, Esq., President.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [527

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [16

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [13

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES Effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.
For Particulars, apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [16

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)	Nish		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON, &c., via SUEZ CANAL	Sutlej (str.)	Johnson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via SUEZ, &c.	Djemnah (str)	D. BoisseuilBaron		Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, &c	Liban (str.)	Condolle		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK	Nicholas Thayer	Crosby	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	C. B. Hazeltine	Gilkey	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
TRIESTE, &c.	Berenice (str.)	P. Crillovich		Melchers & Co.	On 26th inst., at NOON.
SAN FRANCISCO	Guardian	Fletcher	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Penobscot	Eaton	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Arabic (str.)			O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Antoinette	Bunje	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, B. C., &c.	Mercury	Panno	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Sumatra (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Homery		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Zambesi (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	Kumamoto-Maru(str.)	Drummond		M. B. M. S. S. Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Rohilla (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Amazone (str.)	Mace		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Butuan (str.)	Ojinaga		Dunn, Melbye & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Rosslyn (str.)	McKechnie		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	Feilung (str.)	W. N. Allison	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-day, at 8 A.M.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1680

FORTUNA ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS-ACTIEN—GESELLSCHAFT, BERLIN.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Mk. 1,500,000.
RESERVE FUNDS..........Mk. 780,000.
ANNUAL INCOME ....18,774 °/.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1824

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [1046

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ¾ °/. nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [692

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper.......... $1.50
Neatly Bound.......... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOW READY.

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.
FOR 1883.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

The issue for 1883 which is the

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports in BORNEO have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes in addition to the usual contents, the Treaty between BRAZIL and CHINA, the new regulations for the overland trade between RUSSIA and CHINA, the Revised Consular Regulations for the Treaty Ports of China, Pilotage Regulations and other additions.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of FOREIGN RESIDENTS again has been much increased.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY contains the following Lithographed MAPS and PLANS:—
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA
MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The large Edition consists of over ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Mercantile Office in the Far East and will be found a useful *vade mecum* to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; smaller edition $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW	Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. Crettier.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK	Messrs. A. Bjurling & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 27th January, 1883.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

MANILA CIGARS, 2A HABANOS, MEISIC. MANILA CHEROOTS, 2A CORTADOS, MEISIC. Manufactured by the COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [782

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A GUNBOAT'S BATTERY of 3 30-POUNDERS DAHLGRENS STEEL RIFLED GUNS (of very long range); and 2 24-POUNDERS BRONZE HOWITZERS, all on carriages, with a quantity of Shot, Shell and Grape Shot. A Powerful STEAM LAUNDRY as good as new with about 5 tons of BAR SOAP; 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each, tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch; 7 VERTICAL BOILERS, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 7 ENGINES, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 1 new CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, discharges 5,000 gallons of water per minute; 1 PORTABLE JIB CRANE 450 fathoms CHAIN CABLE, from ¾ to 2 inches, and a 5-Oared LIFE BOAT WHALER, by White of Cowes, as good as new.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, Queen's Road.
1920]

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

Pure Highland Malt,
Thoroughly matured.
"As a Stimulant,"
Says the *Medical Review*,
"It is preferable to Brandy."
Bottled under the special supervision of H.M. Inland Revenue, in full-sized bottles,
6 to the gallon.
Sole Proprietors,
GREENLEES BROTHERS,
31, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.
Distilleries, Argyleshire.
Agents:—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong. [1441

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.
LONDON:
TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE WYNDHAM ST.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND NEW TACOMA, W.T.

THE American Ship
"MERCURY,"
Panno, Master, will load here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [792

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 *A*. I. I. American Bark
"NICHOLAS THAYER,"
Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1883. [835

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"AMAZONE,"
Commandant Mace, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MENZALEH,"
Commandant Homery, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Chartered Steamer
"FEILUNG,"
Captain W. N. Allison, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at EIGHT A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [954

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUMATRA,"
will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 17th May, at FOUR P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [956

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Spanish Steamship
"BUTUAN,"
Captain Ojinaga, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [942

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"ROSSLYN,"
Captain McKechnie, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [950

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR,"
Captain Nish, will be despatched on or about the 17th May.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1883. [819

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, WITH OPTION OF CALLING AT HIOGO, (Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ZAMBESI,"
will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 26th May, at 12 (NOON) O'CLOCK.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"BERENICE,"
Captain P. Crillovich, will be despatched as above on the 26th instant, at NOON.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [953

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ROHILLA,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English mail.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship
"GUARDIAN,"
Fletcher, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [791

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L I. I. American Bark
"PENOBSCOT,"
Eaton, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [785

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Bark
"C. B. HAZELTINE,"
Gilkey, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [513

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AFGHAN, Brit. str., E. Stewart.—Birley & Co.
ALWINE, Ger. str., Thiessen.—Wieler & Co.
ANTOINETTE, Brit. bark, J. Bunje.—Order.
BILLY SIMPSON, Brit. str., Brown.—Hing Lee.
CAMBRIDGE, Brit. str., Hill.—Captain.
CANTON, Brit. str., Jaques.—Order.
CYPRUS, Brit. schooner, Johnson.—Captain.
C. P. DIXON, Am. str., Carney.—Siemssen & Co.
FEI-LUNG, Brit. str., Allison.—Yuen Fat Hong.
FORMOSA, Brit. 3-m. sch. Quayle.—Siemssen & Co.
GLENROY, Brit. str., Geake.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
JOHN WORSTER, Am. bark, Houghton.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
KJOBENHAVN, Dan. bark, Magleby.—Wieler & Co.
LIDO, Brit. str., Lewis.—Russell & Co.
MOUNT LEBANON, Brit. barkentine, Nelson.—Rozario & Co.
MARIE, Ger. bark, Thomaschens.—Melchers & Co.
MERCURY, Am. ship, Panno.—Chinese.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, Sia. bk., Otter.—Chinese.
ROSSLYN, Brit. str., McKechine.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SIMAE, Am. ship, O. Miller.—Captain.
WELLE, Ger. str., Piper.—Wieler & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1883, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "DJEMNAH," Commandant de Boisseuil Baron, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 16th May, 1883.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 16th May, 1883. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1883.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "ARABIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama on MONDAY, the 21st May, 1883, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship "LIBAN," Candolle, Commander, will sail at FOUR P.M., on MONDAY, the 21st May, for MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, RUE DE ROUGEMONT, giving special facilities to Shippers.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
FARES 1ST CLASS, 2ND CLASS.
Hongkong to Marseilles $300 $240.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by the Steamers of this line, available for the undermentioned periods, to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.
1ST CLASS. 2ND CLASS
6 Months..........$520..........$410.
12 „ ....560..........445.
Special rates are arranged for families.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [855

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON; VENICE,
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA ON THROUGH

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON PERSIAN BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "SUTLEJ," Captain Johnson, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, *via* BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

Tea, Silk, and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed *via* Bombay, without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route *via* Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

CHEAP RESERVED ACCOMMODATION can be obtained in this Company's Steamers; for particulars apply at the Office.
E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1883.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE, VIA INLAND SEA.
(Taking Cargo for YOKOHAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK).

THE "KUMAMOTO-MARU," Captain DRUMMOND, due here on or about the 20th inst., will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostock at Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. Russell & Co.
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1883.

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Feronia* left Singapore on the 13th, and is due here on the 20th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Berenice* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 13th, and may be expected here on the 20th inst.

The Scottish Oriental Steamship Company's steamer *Kong-beng*, from Glasgow, left Singapore on the 14th, and may be looked for here on or about the 21st instant.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenfinlas* left Singapore on the 15th, and may be expected here on the 21st instant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For San Francisco.—Per *Canton*, to-day, the 17th instant, at 10.30 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Bivouac*, to-day, the 17th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Butuan*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Feilung*, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 7.30 A.M.
For Foochow.—Per *Rosslyn*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Kumamoto-Maru*, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Zambesi*, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "DJEMNAH" will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th inst, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondichéry, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, and Mauritius.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE U. S. PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "ARABIC" will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st May, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "SUTLEJ," will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
Day before Departure.
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.
7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—
Day of Departure.
NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

No responsibility can be accepted by the Post Office for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide alone is the standard on all points on which such information may be required.

MONEY LETTERS.

Public attention is called to the following extract from the Hongkong Postal Guide, Paragraph 60:—"The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters."

Boxes of letters are sometimes received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (twopence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is 2 cents (one penny), which is also the general rate of Postage on Soldiers' and Sailors' letters sent elsewhere.

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce, No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

6.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Conductor, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

LOCAL AND INDIAN PARCEL POST.

1.—Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book-Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, *Parcel, containing no letter*, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in.

4 by 3 by 1½ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

EXTRACTS.

HALF-WAY IN LOVE.

You have come, then; how very clever!
I thought you would scarcely try;
I was doubtful myself—however
You have come, and so have I.

How cool it is here, and pretty!
You are vexed; I'm afraid I'm late;
You've been waiting—O what a pity!
And it's almost half-past eight.

So it is; I can hear it striking
Out there in the grey church tower;
Why, I wonder at your liking
To wait for me half an hour!

I am sorry; what have you been doing
All the while down here by the pool?
Do you hear that wild-dove cooing?
How nice it is here, and cool!

How that elder piles and masses
Her great blooms snowy-sweet;
Do you see through the serried grasses
The forget-me-nots at your feet?

And the fringe of flags that encloses
The water: and how the place
Is alive with pink dog-roses
Soft coloured like your face!

You like them? shall I pick one
For a badge and coin of June?
They are lovely, but they prick one
And they always fade so soon.

Here's your rose. I think love like this is,
That buds between two sighs,
And flowers between two kisses,
And when it's gathered dies.

It were surely a grievous thing, love,
That love should fade in one's sight;
It were better surely to fling love
Off while its bloom is bright.

The frail life will not linger,
Best throw the rose away,
Though the thorns having scratched one's finger
Will hurt for half a day.

What! you'd rather keep it, and see it
Fade and its petals fall?—
If you will, why Amen, so be it:
You may be right after all.

—*Athenæum.*

ELEPHANTS.

The *Saturday Review,* in reviewing a Siamese work on elephants, says:—

Concerning the bad kinds of elephants we are instructed in some detail. This is natural and reasonable; for, though it would be a grievous misfortune for a man to neglect proper homage to a superior elephant when he met him, ignorance of the bad and vicious kinds might lead to immediate personal disaster; which it is desirable, even in an Eastern country, to avert from the king's lieges. Accordingly it is to be noted that elephants which affect a fish diet are of a particularly truculent and dangerous disposition. If they are caught by mistake, they must forthwith be let loose in the forest again, not merely for the captor's own sake, but for the general public good. The worst of them have special names. There is the Hinaxat, who wanders about the sea-coast and eats crabs. He will attack man at sight; and it is recorded that on one occasion a Hinaxat made an onslaught on a white elephant, an enormity before which the imagination pales. Worse even than this monster is the elephant Bek, who eats so much fish that he has a scaly hide. The evidence of his iniquity is, however a safeguard, for the man who sees the scales will immediately recognize his peril. In this connexion it is well to be remembered that some evil disposed person or imprudent experimentalist sent a keg of oysters to the Zoological Gardens for the consumption of Jumbo. It is not recorded that he ate them; but the danger to which he was exposed is much to be deprecated. He may not have had the appetite for fish originally; but the chance that it might have been developed was at least possible. No amount of admixture with bridecake could then have saved him. He must have inevitably sunk into a Hinaxat, or possibly even a Bek. Let Barnum beware.

To receive honours, an elephant—whether white, golden, blue, grey, or red—must be a male. The female elephant has yet to become a male before she reaches the last stage of complete perfection, the final step to pre-human existence. In proof of this, it is pointed out that, though certain female elephants have been much whiter to the vulgar eye than proved Xang Phuek, they have failed in some of the essential characteristics of the true animal. When water has been thrown on them they have not turned red, though they did not become black; their toes have been faulty, or their tails lamentably defective. Any one of these details is conclusive. It is necessary to be very careful, for the honours paid to the Royal White Elephant are extraordinary. The man who finds him, whether in Burma or Siam, receives forthwith a patent of nobility. A grant of land is made to him, extending on every side as far as he can hear the trumpeting of an elephant, and he is free from taxes and burdens of every kind for the rest of his life. The governor of the province where the animal is found receives orders from the capital to hew a smooth pathway through the forest to the nearest river where the white elephant can be shipped on board one of the royal barges. A body physician is sent to attend to him immediately, and an officer of State of high rank looks after the beast's worldly affairs, or the revenue of a district is set apart for the support of the Xang Phuek. When he arrives at the capital he is received in State at the palace gates. A richly gilded tribune is erected, on which the elephant is displayed for several days to the people, surrounded by constantly renewed bands of kneeling princes and priests. There are rejoicings all over the city; free puppet dances and shows of all kinds are exhibited in every quarter, and the general delight is extraordinary, for the discovery of a white elephant is a guarantee of the stability of the reign, and a proof that the king's legitimate sovereignty is recognized by the unseen powers. Whenever the royal animal goes abroad he is covered with gold housing, and has a white baldachin or umbrella carried over him. Every day he is bathed with scented sandal-water, and his vessels and utensils are all of pure gold. Troupes of palace *Coryphees* dance for his pleasure, and there are choruses of sweet-voiced singers to lull him to sleep. Gold and silver flowers, the sign of suzerainty, are presented to him, and the King of Men himself pays periodical visits to the King of Elephants. While apes and other white animals are domiciled in his palace to keep away "sick-devils," but it is sad to say that as a rule the white elephant is not healthy. His legs are usually swollen at the joints, and often covered with tumours; his sides are lean and hollow, and his dry hide furrowed with deep wrinkles. When he is ill the Sieng-ya, or "prophetic voice of the grass," is allowed to decide as to his diet. Herbs from all the different districts of the empire are laid before him for his selection, and if he favours one bundle more than another, fodder is regularly brought to him from that district, no matter how remote it may be.

Still, though the white elephant, and all elephants in Indo-China, are held in very high honour, they do not always occupy a very creditable place in the fables of the people. There is a long story in the *Nonthuk-pakkaranam* about an elephant, Yukunson, who went *must,* and rushed about the forest in mad fashion. He came upon a clump of bamboos, tore it down, and stamped to death the fledglings of a pair of hedge-sparrows, who had their nest there. The bereaved parents were in great tribulation, and fluttered about bewailing their wrongs. A crow who flew by was touched by their sorrow, and after giving them a deal of religious advice, such as grudging Westerns would believe him incapable of knowing anything about, he promised to see that right should be done. The three of them, therefore went off and struck up an alliance with the frog, and then enlisted the fly on their side. This partnership did not seem very formidable, but the genius of the frog and the crow, both of whom in the story exhibit great wisdom and reasoning power, brought about a final triumph. The crow flew over Yukunson, the elephant, and pecked at his eyes. In the wounds the fly laid eggs. These bred maggots, and the elephant's eyes became terribly inflamed and he lost his sight. He wandered about the forest in torture and wherever he went the hedge-sparrows flew chattering about his head, accusing him and exulting in his agony. To his other misery was added that of burning thirst. The frog seated himself on the edge of a deep abyss and croaked vigorously to make the elephant think there was water there. Yukunson followed the sound, and falling over the cliff was dashed to pieces. Nevertheless before he dies he moralizes on the wickedness into which even the most pious are led, and acknowledges the righteousness of the fate which has befallen him. His repentance is real, and saves him from the evil transincorporation which should have been the portion of so bad an action, but which would have been too great a punishment in the popular idea for so estimable a creature as the elephant. Here we are simply reminded that even elephants have bad passions; but in another story the royal animal is distinctly made fun of. The cock and the elephant, we are told, once had a wager as to who could eat most. The contest created considerable interest in the animal world. Umpires, the cormorant and the squirrel, and a referee, naturally the crow, were appointed, and the elephant was installed favourite, at odds of six to one (offered). They commenced to a level start and the elephant made all the running at first. But the cock had more stay, and when the elephant had long since crammed himself to the throat with grass and leaves and twigs of trees, his opponent went on cheerfully scratching worms out of the earth and assimilating them in the most business-like way. This went on so long that it seemed likely that the elephant would develop a fresh appetite by dint of flapping his ears and swaying his body from side to side. At last, however, the cock turned his attention to the elephant's dung, and then his bulky antagonist fairly took his heels, and ran off the field in a panic lest he himself should not be safe from the insatiable bird. It is a question whether it is fear or shame, but it is certain that ever since elephants have been unable to endure the rousing bird of dawn. The rooster always remains master of the situation. A knowledge of folk-lore is useful to travellers in this matter, for when they are on a journey, its necessary to have the fowls carried in baskets by coolies. The elephant extends his aversion to hens, as being the possible producers of new cocks, and if an attempt is made to load him with the abhorred birds, he immediately takes fright and becomes unmanageable. It is curious that these two should be in such antagonism, for both of them were distinguished avatars of the Buddha, and it is to Buddhism that the elephant owes his great claim on the Eastern mind. But, though the elephant is thus on occasions made a butt of, he is not the less generally respected, and no Oriental would lower himself to the European platform, and avow his regard for the kindly beast on the simple ground of his being big and good-natured, and capable of eating an altogether extraordinary number of buns, though chanticleer did beat him in the match arranged for endurance.—*Pioneer.*

ROBERT SCHUMANN.

"Schumann saw life musically. Whatever happened to impress him took the form of music. Schumann's father whilst a youth felt an adoration for the English authors, Young and Milton, and when he was a well-established bookseller he published a German translation of Walter Scott's and Byron's works, the latter of which inspired him with an enthusiasm which found practical illustration in his translating 'Beppo' and 'Childe Harold' himself. Robert began composing without any knowledge of thorough bass when seven years old. Like Wagner, he began as a boy writing terrible tragedies. It is said of Wagner, that having killed some twenty people in his drama, in order to have somebody left to talk on the stage, he was obliged to make his dead re-appear as ghosts. So Schumann wrote terrific Räuberkomödien (brigand dramas). He soon, however, gave over his sanguinary creations for the study of music, impelled thereunto by a concert given in 1819 at Carlsbad by Moscheles. Schumann was then nine years old. His début as conductor he made with an overture by Righini, which was by mistake sent to his father's bookshop, where he discovered the orchestral parts, and laid them before several boys, whom he brought together as a small orchestra, his father patronisingly contributing new music desks for the occasion. When only twelve or thirteen years old he composed the 150th Psalm, sung by the same boys. Ten years later, after many struggles, he had permission to leave the study of the law, for which he had been sent to Heidelberg. 'I am in wonderfully high spirits to-day,' he writes from there to his friend Rose, 'simply because I have no money, and it is a good old-fashion to be more jolly when you are a beggar than when you are wealthy; it is, however, frightful to think that you will have to pay eightpence (the postage) to learn as much.' Concerning his law studies, he himself once jocosely remarked: 'I went to the door of Jurisprudence, and listened for a while, but then I turned round and made off.' He took an interest in that science only where it was not, as he said, 'so cold and dry.' He particularly appreciated Professor Thibaut's statement that the law very justly recognised the majority of a girl (at eighteen) before that of a man (at twenty-four), because a boy at eighteen is awkward and unreliable, whereas a girl at eighteen is quite self-dependent,' and, as the Professor with his truly German view added, quite capable of taking her place in the drawing-room with her knitting work.' Writing from Italy, Schumann is enchanted with the beauty of nature, and expresses himself thus about an English beauty whom he met there: 'That she is in love with me I have reason to believe, but not with me so much, I think, as with my artistic accomplishments, for all English girls love with the head, not, like the Italians, with the heart. An English girl would not give a jot for a man because he is handsome.' (Is that true?) He very amusingly says of the Germans that 'they combine both tastes,' and 'that a German girl would love a cavalier, or a singer, or a rich man, or any one who would quickly marry her!' His poetical and excitable nature made him a great admirer of the weaker sex, not to mention his intention of marrying several young ladies ere he fortunately came across that genial and worthy companion of his life, Clara Wieck. Even his first work was dedicated to the 'Countess Pauline d'Abegg,' but she was no Countess at all, only a very pretty girl whose name furnished him with a cunning device because it was composed of the notes A, B, E, G, which he used just as Bach had made a fugue on the letters composing his name. Again and again he to confide "schreckliche Dinge (terrible news)" to his guardian, the sum total of which was always money. 'Fancy,' he exclaims in great despair and justification, 'the tailor's bill alone swallowed up a capital of £14, a big factor in a student's life.' * * In February, 1840, he was made a Doctor of Philosophy, both for his proficiency as a composer and for the services he rendered to art and artists in his paper ('Docte judicandis'). September 12, 1840, at last crowned his heart's ardent desire, and the maiden for whom, like Jacob, he had served for many long years, became his. She had with equal perseverance kept her promise undaunted by her father's opposition, which did not find vent in straightforward denial but in temporising, in hopes to fatigue and weaken the young people's wishes. He finally drove them to have recourse to law, where—forced to give his objections substantial form—he broke down. I remember him well, when he was in Vienna, where he was escorting his daughter, who, although thoroughly unknown at her arrival, instantly created a furore. Her first concert, when a host of journalists, artists, and friends were kindly admitted, was the only one which was not crowded. She gave six more, which were crammed full, and she was received with enthusiasm. She was then a pale, not pretty, but very attractive girl with black eyes that told volumes. Perhaps I ought not to say that *friends* were gratuitously admitted to the first concert, because your true friends are not those who accept complimentary tickets, but those who 'turn up' when you have a paid concert. But you have always a number of friends when there is a question of obliging *them,* and you learn who your real friends are when it becomes a question of obliging *you.* On concert days Mr. Wieck stood on the stairs leading to the concert-hall, and admitted or refused in a peremptory manner just as he chose. He was a tall, rigid schoolmaster in appearance. Schumann, too, was tall, but dignified, noble-looking, and having a habit of walking very cautiously so as to make no noise—in his house he would walk with felt shoes; whereas I remember having been annoyed by the perpetual creaking of Mr. Wieck's boots, for Wieck trod heavily and was altogether a matter-of-fact man. I was a boy then, and accidentally present at a lesson he gave his daughter. She played variations on a motif from Méhul's 'Joseph,' and in that motif a *glissando* (sliding scale) was introduced. She played it several times. Her father always shook his head deprecatingly. 'Clara,' he said, 'das ist noch nicht aetherisch genug (that is not sufficiently *ætheric* yet);' and she patiently tried, and repeated again and again until she could satisfy him. He wrote as easily as he spoke with difficulty, and it sometimes happened that he preferred to send a long written explanation to making a verbal one. He once passed several hours on a boat alone with a lady for whom at the time he felt some interest, but without even once opening his lips. When he left her he said: 'Never did we understand each other so well as to-day.' Another time he arrived at a friend's house, entering the room with a friendly nod, and going straight to the piano, softly whistling the while. He opened the instrument, took a few chords, made a charming modulation, returning to the first key, shut the piano again, and walked out, nodding his head again in a friendly but silent way, and off he went without ever addressing a single word to anybody. Schumann's lessons might very beneficially be applied to the pedantic theorist who fancies he does art a great service by particularly dwelling upon the difference between C sharp and D flat, and who pleases by his tedious arguments one reader only, and that is himself. Schumann says: 'Composers of secondary order must keep within established laws. Talents of the first order have a right to enlarge those laws, and we have no right to measure by the yard-measure.' So said Beethoven, when they told him he had written consecutive fifths. 'What of it?' he said. 'Why they are forbidden!' he queried; 'all right, then I permit them.' Schumann was an ardent admirer of all that was great and beautiful in art. His brain could not stand the strain of his over-excited nerves. Overwork produced atrophy of the brain. While sitting at home talking with his wife and friends, he walked out of the room without a hat, and when after a time he was sought and nowhere found in the house, it was discovered that he had jumped into the Rhine, and, although saved at that time, his state was such that he had to be placed in a lunatic asylum, where after two years' suffering he died in the arms of his faithful wife. Well might we say of him as he himself said of Beethoven: 'Were I a prince, a temple in the Palladium style would I have erected for him, with ten statues which should be the work of the greatest sculptors.'"—*Temple Bar.*

THE AFRICAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

A controversy on this subject, of peculiar interest to ethnologists and others, is at present going on in the United States. One of the latest contributions towards it is an article which Professor E. W. Gilliam has published in the *Popular Science Monthly,* and in which he categorically affirms that the coloured race is gaining rapidly upon the whites, and that unless something is very quickly done the former will ere long outnumber and consequently rule the latter either by force or by ballot. This article, which professes to be based upon the results of the last two censuses, has caused much sensation. But an acute critic has replied with an examination of the Professor's methods. It appears the latter finds that during the decade in question the whites increased by about 29 per cent., and the blacks by 34 per cent. From the whites a reduction is made of 9 per cent. for a guess at the immigration received by America during the decade, which is regarded as a very bad guess; and from the blacks 5 per cent. is deducted to allow for a guess at the extent of the omissions by the census of 1870. But this 5 per cent. is afterwards restored on the ground that "an obvious consideration points to the conclusion that the blacks will for the future develop in the south under conditions more favourable." The Professor further reasons that as 20 per cent. of increase in ten years implies a doubling in thirty-five years, and as 35 per cent. implies a doubling in twelve years, therefore about a century hence the population will stand as follows:—Northern whites, 240,000,000; southern whites, 96,000,000—total whites, 336,000,000; southern blacks, 192,000,000. This process is condemned for resembling that known as "guessing at the half and multiplying it by two." Population cannot be gauged by such methods. His figures, generally, moreover, are called in question, and it is pointed out with regard to the whole subject of the increase of the African, which is causing so much alarm, that the rate of increase of the whites from 1860 to 1880 was 61 per cent., and that of the blacks 48 per cent. It is consequently felt by many that the Government of the United States would scarcely be justified in ordering a general "exodus" of the negroes, under a population panic, and for the purpose of insuring the continuance of a government by whites.

An Irishman accosted a gentleman in the street late at night, with a request for the time. The gentleman, suspecting that Pat wished to snatch his watch, gave him a stinging rap on the nose, with the remark, "It has just struck one." —"Be jabers," retorted Pat, "I'm glad I didn't ax yez an hour ago!"

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 16TH MAY, 1883.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.00 to 3.05
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$83.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 116.50
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 79.50
Chints, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.07 to 2.00
GreyT.-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pe.	$1.20 to 1.25
GreyT.-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pe.	$1.35 to 1.70
GreyT.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pe.	$1.80 to 1.85
GreyT.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. VV p. pe.	$2.30 to 2.35
GreyT.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pe.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.78
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.31 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.29 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.25 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	6.70 to 6.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Road, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.20 to 5.25
Lead, LB, per picul	$5.05 to 5.10
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.05 to 5.10
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$52.50 to 57.70
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$57.00 to 57.50
Steel, English, per tub	$3.05 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul	$5.60 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$23.00 to 23.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$79.00 to 79.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,850 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$17.50 to 18.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,530 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,050
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$22.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 30.50
Coals, Alloas, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton Bombay, per picul	$15.80 to 16.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.60 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.60
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.30
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 4.4.5 to 4.5.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.85
Fungus	$39.50 to 40.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$35.00 to 43.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.80
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.60 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35

Nut Oil, per picul	Tls. $2.5 to 5.2.5
Peas, White, per picul	$2.55 to 2.10
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.39 to 2.09
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.53 to 1.55
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.54 to 1.57
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.81 to 1.83
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.30
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.3.0 to 1.6.5
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$3,000 to 3,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.95 to 1.96
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.83
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.67 to 1.68
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.76
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.90
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.15 to 4.25
Pepper, White, per picul	$21.70 to 22.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.51
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.80 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.05
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pol.	$7.50 to 8.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pol.	$6.75 to 6.93
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.25 to 4.30
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.90 to 9.06
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.65 to 9.70
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.85
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 8.3.0 to 8.8.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.65 to 3.70

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Afghan	May 13	C. E. Stewart	Brit. str	1439	Birley & Co	
Albany	April 18	John Darly	Brit. str	1488	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Alwine	May 12	Thiosen	Ger. str	400	Wieler & Co	
Annam	May 12	Y. M. Tung	Aus. str	317	Order	
Arabic	May 9	W. G. Pearne	Brit. str	2787	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Bivouac	May 13	G. Campbell	Brit. str	831	Tung Kee & Co	
Bowen	April 29	R. Craig	Brit. str	814	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Butuan	May 8	Ojinaga	Span. str	358	Dunn, Melbye & Co	Manila
Canton	May 5	J. C. Jaques	Brit. str	1095	Order	
Chi-yuen	May 15	Wallace	Chi. str	1096	C. M. S. N. Co	
Compta	May 15	S. Schaafsma	Dut. str	1291	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Amoy
C. T. Hook	April 15	W. Jarvis	Brit. str	992	Thomas Howard & Co	
Danube	May 14	R. Jones	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	
De Bay	May 15	J. J. Lee	Brit. str	1087	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Djemnah	May 15	de B. Baron	Fren. str	3642	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles
Esmeralda	Mar. 24	G. Wright	Brit. str	395	Russell & Co	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co	
Fei-lung	May 11	Allison	Brit. str	752	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Fuyew	May 16	Croad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	
Gleneagles	May 5	J. K. Gasson	Brit. str	1839	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Glenroy	May 10	Glako	Brit. str	1411	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Honam	—	T. T. Banning	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Hungarian	May 15	Alison	Brit. str	981	Russell & Co	
Kiukiang	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	1051	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiangchow	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	288	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Lido	May 9	Lewis	Brit. str	620	Russell & Co	
Menzaleh	May 13	Homery	Fren. str	1276	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Miramar	May 16	E. J. Durgan	Brit. str	980	Russell & Co	
Namoa	May 16	G. Westoby	Brit. str	862	Douglas Lapraik & Co	
Ningpo	May 11	Cass	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Posang	May 16	Irvine	Brit. str	967	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1342	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	In Dock
Rosslyn	May 9	McKechnie	Brit. str	1019	Jardine Matheson & Co	Foochow
Ruri Maru	April 21	Rose	Brit. str	89	Order	
Szech.	—	—	Brit. str	86	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Laid up
Sumatra	May 8	Fairclough	Brit. str	1405	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Wello	May 15	E. Piper	Ger. str	393	Wieler & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	653	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yottung	June 23	H. Kennett	Brit. str	286	Kwok Acheong & Sons	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Abbie Carver	April 15	Pendleton	Amr. bk	983	Siemssen & Co	
Adelia Carleton	April 27	Grant	Amr. bk	594	Russell & Co	
Advance	May 8	Dethleffsen	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	
Alice Mary	May 14	Davis	Brit. bk	360	Russell & Co	
Alva	May 11	E. de Souza	Port. bk	632	Brandao & Co	
Androklos	May 4	D. Murray	Brit. bk	400	Butterfield & Swire	
Anna	May 4	Josson	Ger. bk	447	Wieler & Co	
Antoinette	May 7	T. Banje	Brit. bk	834	Morris & Co	
Billy Simpson	May 13	Brown	Brit. bk	432	Hing Lee	
B. F. Hunt, Jr.	April 23	Pritchard	Amr. bk	1120	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Cambridge	April 28	Hill	Brit. sh	1135	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
C. B. Hazeltine	Feb. 4	W. Gilkey	Amr. bk	830	Russell & Co	New York
C. P. Dixon	April 29	Carney	Amr. bk	728	Siemssen & Co	
Cyprus	Jan. 11	Johnson	Brit. sh	1392	Captain	
Dio-Fili	April 29	D. Bernetich	Aust. bk	627	Borneo Co	
Formosa	April 25	Quaylo	Brit. sch	381	Siemssen & Co	
Great Admiral	May 12	B. Thompson	Amr. sh	1576	Russell & Co	
Guardian	Feb. 2	Fletcher	Amr. sh	1124	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Hecht	May 11	Ploetz	Ger. sch	358	Siemssen & Co	
Henrietta	April 25	Nichols	Amr. sh	1267	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Imperator	May 14	Allgore	Amr. sh	1270	Messageries Maritimes	
Jacobine	Mar. 6	Christiansen	Ger. bk	417	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
John Worster	Feb. 11	Houghton	Amr. bk	512	Russell & Co	
Karl	May 8	E. Kraelt	Ger. bk	382	Chinese	
Kjobenhavn	April 16	Magleby	Dan. bk	353	Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Louisa	Jan. 2	Schierlach	Ger. sch	245	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
M. Magdalena	May 14	Heidtmann	Ger. bk	583	Meyer & Co	
Maria	May 6	Th'schowski	Ger. bk	439	Melchers & Co	
Marie Alfred	May 14	G. C. Bilgenn	Fren. bk	308	Order	
Mercury	April 29	Thomas	Brit. bk	361	Borneo Co	
Mercury	Mar. 4	Panno	Amr. sh	1156	Russell & Co	Victoria, B.C.
Mount Lebanon	May 2	C. H. Nelson	Brit. bk	530	Rozario & Co	
N. Thayer	April 1	Crosby	Amr. bk	585	Arnhold Karberg & Co	New York
Papa	Mar. 5	Bannem	Ger. bk	748	Siemssen & Co	
Penobscot	Mar. 29	Eaton	Amr. bk	1133	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
P. S. Rurimann	April 21	Rose	Brit. sch	89	Order	
Q. of England	May 4	Otten	Siam. sh	542	Chinese	
Robert Porter	April 6	D. C. Nichols	Amr. bk	840	Russell & Co	
Rosa Madre	May 5	D'Ottono	Ital. bk	911	D. Musso & Co	
Sacramento	April 19	Entwisle	Amr. sh	1418	Melchers & Co	
Samar	April 24	O. Miller	Amr. sh	1058	Captain	
Sooloo	May 7	Barkie	Brit. bk	473	Chinese	
Susan Gilmore	April 18	Carver	Amr. sh	1207	Captain	
Toledo	May 15	Buckholdt	Brit. bk	390	Ban Guan Leong	
Tillie Baker	April 23	Boynton	Amr. bk	689	Melchers & Co	

MACAO.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Yot-sai	—	Lefavour	Brit. str	115	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton

WHAMPOA.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Erlkonig	May 6	Nausch	Ger. bk	456	Siemssen & Co	
Marie	April 24	H. Ipland	Ger. bk	464	Wieler & Co.	
Printemps	May 5	Gaillard	Fren. bk	357	Carlowitz & Co	

CANTON.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Fooksang	May 8	Hogg	Brit. str	990	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Hwai-yuen	May 10	Wilson	Chi. str	934	C. M. S. N. Co	
Peking	May 8	Heuermann	Brit. str	954	Siemssen & Co	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 9TH MAY, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Ernst	May 6	Spilddrond	Ger. sch	356	Pasedag & Co	
Glenury	May 4	Thomson	Brit. sch	283	Pasedag & Co	
Helene	May 1	Kossow	Ger. bk	250	Boyd & Co	
Magenta	May 4	Coalfleet	Brit. sch	327	Pasedag & Co	
Perle	May 6	J. Kruse	Brit. bk	400	Pasedag & Co	
Rosebud	May 3	John Collis	Brit. sch	219	Russell & Co	
Sea Swallow	May 6	W. Way	Brit. bk	333	Order	
Satsuma	May 4	Lord	Brit. bk	864	Boyd & Co	
Sofia	May 4	Pehrsson	Swd. bk	280	H. A. Peterson & Co	
Willie	April 22	Olin	Brit. sch	274	Boyd & Co	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 5TH MAY, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Emily	May 3	Lass	Brit. bg	296	Chinese	Uncertain
Guiding Star	April 30	Schmilger	Brit. bk	311	Chinese	Tientsin

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 11TH MAY, 1883.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anglo-Indian	Jan. 31	Graham	Brit. bk	444	Drysdale, Ringer & Co	
Argos	April 14	Johnson	Brit. bg	289	Nils Moller	
Batavia	April 7	Roper	Brit. bk	340	Nils Moller	
Brenda	May 1	Swenson	Brit. bg	291	Mackenzie & Co	
Chingtah	Aug. 16	Taylor	Chi. bk	472	C. M. S. N. Co	
Count. of Errol	May 2	Taylor	Brit. sch	219	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Dartmouth	May 5	Flinton	Brit. bk	915	Melchers & Co	
Elliotts	April 22	Neill	Brit. bg	285	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
E. V. Litchfield	May 2	Squalding	Amr. bk	1041	Russell & Co	
Florence Treat	May 8	Dobson	Brit. bk	790	Chinese	
Gilead	April 9	Harter	Nor. bk	437	Butterfield & Swire	
H. D. Dudley	May 6	Dudley	Amr. bk	1080	Frazar & Co	
James S. Stone	Mar. 14	Weston	Amr. bk	110	Russell & Co	
Kate	May 1	Oats	Brit. sch	192	Russell & Co	
Kolga	Oct. 25	—	Chi. bk	540	C. M. S. N. Co	
K'tina Nilsson	April 25	Thomson	Amr. bg	279	Russell & Co	
Leeyih	May 2	Brian	Brit. bk	220	Morris & Co	
Martha	April 27	McPherson	Brit. bk	853	Morris & Co	
Ned White	April 24	Parker	Am. sch	523	Russell & Co	
Theobald	April 24	Williams	Am. sch	230	Frazar & Co	
Tybunria	Feb. 8	Chalmers	Brit. bk	948	W. Hewett & Co	
Velox	May 2	Wilkens	Dut. bk	240	Schellhass & Co	

NAGASAKI.

IN PORT ON 5TH MAY, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
C'y of P'delphia	April 22	Winn	Amr. sh	1384	C. & J. Trading Co	Hiogo
Gaelic	May 4	Turpin	Brit. sta	1712	Holme, Ringer & Co	Hankow
Kozaki Maru	—	Christensen	Jap. sh	400	M. B. M. Co	
Meiji Maru	May 4	Allen	Jap. str	1010		
Queen of India	May 2	Inckey	Brit. bk	388	Holme, Ringer & Co	
Suma Maru	May 3	Spiegelthal	Jap. bk	925	M. B. M. Co	
Staut	April 28	Hennesster	Nor. bk	581		

YOKOHAMA.

IN PORT ON 5TH MAY, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Ada Stott	April 26	Bruss	Ger. bk	488	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Alma	Nov. 18	Tibbey	Am. sch	52	J. D. Carroll & Co	
Black Diamond	Oct. 2	Boyd	Ger. bk	670	P. Bohm	
Centaur	April 24	Offersen	Ger. bk	468	Order	
Continental	Mar. 30	Clark	Amr. sh	1712	C. & J. Trading Co	
E. v. Beaulieu	Nov. 20	Oetting	Ger. bk	336	Grosser & Co	
Ferdinand	April 19	Westergard	Ger. bk	416	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Hieronymus	April 27	Ipland	Ger. bk	235	Boys & Co.	
Kaisow	April 24	Gadd	Brit. bk	795	Cornes & Co	
L. B. Gilchrist	April 10	Watts	Amr. sh	1158	Frazar Farley & Co	
Lizzie	Feb. 5	Abbott	Am. sch	60	D. Carroll & Co	
M. C. Bohm	—	—	Ger. sch	56	P. Bohm	
Minerva	—	P. Duhme	Ger. bg	319	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Northern Light	April 10	Hamilton	Amr. bk	330	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Otsego	Oct. 13	E. Pierce	Am. sch	33	Captain	
Otter	—	Littlejohn	Am. sch	53	J. E. Collyer & Co	
Santa Clara	April 28	D. H. Rivers	Amr. sh	1473	C. & J. Trading Co	
Sybil	April 27	Sinclair	Brit sch	150	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Undaunted	Mar. 29	Hamilton	Amr. sh	1764	C. & J. Trading Co	
Valparaiso	April 28	F. Meyer	Ger. bk	486	J. E. Collyer	

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 30TH APRIL, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Belle of Bath	April 1		Amr. sh	1418	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Elmstone	April 10		Brit. sh	698	Tillson Herrmann & Co	
California	April 16		Rus. sh	734	Baer Senior & Co	
Fairy	April 15		Brit. bk	442	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
J. Bourne	April 20		Amr. bk	1472	W. F. Stevenson & Co	New York
Johanne	Mar. 29		Ger. bk	758	Smith, Bell & Co	Liverpool
Johanne Marie	April 4		Ger. bk	687	W. F. Stevenson & Co	New York
N. Empire	April 20		Brit. bk	950	Baer Senior & Co	N. Y. & B'ton
Northern Light	Mar. 22		Ger. sh	1356	Martin, Dyce & Co	N.Y. via Iloilo
Savenas	Mar. 31		Swd. bk	768	Macleod & Co	London
W. H. Besse	April 20		Amr. bk	1027	Peele Hubbell & Co	N. Y. & B'ton

CEBU.

IN PORT ON 30TH APRIL, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anna	April 26		Ger. bk	347	Smith, & Co	Shanghai
Herrmann	April 7		Ger. bk	453	Lucio Herrera	
Marie	April 16		Ger. bk	1218	Macleod & Co	New York
Tri Sina	April 9		Aus. bk	839	Smith, Bell & Co.	

ILOILO.

IN PORT ON 30TH APRIL, 1883.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Adolph	Mar. 30		Ger. bk	867	Ker & Co	N.Y. or B'ton
Josefina	April 11		Span. bk	626	Ker & Co	
Matchless	Mar. 24		Amr. sh	1198	Smith, Bell & Co	Boston
P. N. Blanchard	April 22		Amr. bk	1512	Austen & Co	Boston
Panay	Mar. 15		Amr. sh	1190	Ker & Co	Boston

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hicks	Shanghai
Audacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	4330	Captain R. E. Tracey	Shanghai
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Capt. R. G. S. Pasley	Singapore
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Capt. H. N. Hippisley	Amoy
Curacoa	corvette	14	2540	Captain Austruther	Hongkong
Daring	composite sloop	4	920	Com. F. J. J. Elliott	Nagasaki
Esk	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
Flying Fish	sloop	4	840	Lieut.-Com. Hoskyn	Shanghai
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	490	Com. John Hope	Singapore
Foxhound	gunboat	4	470	Lieut.-Com. McQuhae	Sandakan
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	830	Commander E. Hotham	Shanghai
Linnet	gunboat	5	050	Com. C. R. Harris	Shanghai
Magpie	surveying vessel	3	600	Lieut.-Com. A. Carpenter	Sandakan
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	470	In reserve	Hongkong
Moorhen	gunboat	4	390	Lieut.-Com. J. H. Corfe	Kobe
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Com. Bickford	Shanghai
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	370	Lieut. Com. M. Bridger	Hongkong
Swift	double-screw gun-vessel	5	1010	Commander Collins	Hongkong
Tweed	double-screw gunboat	3	340	In reserve	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	receiving-ship	20	—	Commodore Cuming	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	1230	Lieut.-Com. C. Lindsay	Shanghai
Wivern	turret-ship	4	1450	In reserve	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. G. N. A. Pollard	Shanghai

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abreck	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schanz	Chefoo
Adonis	French gunboat	5	250	Commander Caillard	Saigon
Alert	American corvette	4	150	Commander L. Kempff	Kobe
Africa	Russian corvette	8	—	Captain Alexieff	Singapore
Aragon	Spanish frigate	—	—	Captain J. R. Hiquero	Japan
D. of Edinburgh	Russian ironclad	18	900	Captain Giers	Shanghai
Ermak	Russian transport	—	80	Captain Koltchau	Nagasaki
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
Iltis	German gunboat	8	100	Commander Klausa	Shanghai
Kersaint	French corvette	—	975	Commander Beaumont	Haiphong
La Victorieuse	French frigate	14	750	Captain D. de la Batie	Haiphong
Leipzig	German corvette	16	—	Captain Herbig	Hongkong
Lutin	French gunboat	4	100	Captain Rouvier	Haiphong
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	700	Commander C. S. Cotton	Nagasaki
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Tatarinoff	Japan
Nerpa	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrondt	Nagasaki
Palos	American gunboat	6	200	Lieut.-Commander Green	Hongkong
Plastoun	Russian corvette	8	—	Captain Peliausky	Saigon
Richmond	American frigate	14	800	Captain Skerrett	Hongkong
Sobol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Vladivostock
St. Petersburg	Russian transport	8	—	Captain Sidenener	Vladivostock
Stosch	German corvette	19	700	Captain von Buchholtz	Shanghai
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. da Costa Cabral	Macao
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Henk	Singapore
Velasco	Spanish cruiser	—	—	Capt. T. M. Warleta	Hongkong
Vestnik	Russian cruiser	—	—	Captain Avelan	Singapore
Villars	French cruiser	15	600	Captain Dewatre	Haiphong
Vostock	Russian gunboat	4	—	Commander Molchonsky	Japan
Wolf	German gunboat	4	340	Commander von Raven	Hoihow

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75		Hongkong
Cheo-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	—	—
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	17	—	Hongkong
Chien-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Hongkong
Ching-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	F. Bessard	Hongkong
Chop-sai	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-cheong-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hai-king-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hoi-tung-hung	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Leung Yiu Ting	Canton
Feng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	562	125	Chow Shoi	Hongkong
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Canton
San Hang	Viceroy's gunboat	—	—	—	Yang Yung Lin	Hongkong
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

Printed and Published by R. CHATTERTON WILCOX, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.